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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

THE late eventful war has found an able hiſtorian in Mr. ALEXANDER STEPHENS, whoſe work, entitled "*A Hiſtory of the Wars which aroſe out of the French Revolution, from* 1792 *to the General Peace in* 1802," exhibits a connected and well-arranged detail of the moſt eventful and important conteſt, that has occurred ſince the ſubjugation of the Roman empire; and in the courſe of the work, the author has united the intereſt ariſing out of biography, with the inſtruction to be derived from hiſtory; in both departments his manner is dignified, his language is eloquent, and his information is obviouſly derived from the moſt authentic ſources.

The introduction, after touching on the great changes that have taken place in ancient and modern ſtates, preſents a Diſſertation on the Government of France, in which the opinions of Mezeray, Froiſſart, Commines, and Hottoman, are quoted and inveſtigated. An attempt is alſo made, to trace the late revolution up to its original ſource, while the leading men and contending parties are fully and diſtinctly pourtrayed: the characters of Turgot, Calonne, Claviere, Robeſpierre, Marat, Briſſot, Talleyrand, Mirabeau, Lally, Barnave, &c. are accordingly developed in ſucceſſion.

Here follows Mr. Stephens's account of two of the moſt celebrated members of the National Aſſembly, in language, as our readers will perceive, which would do credit to a Burke or a Gibbon.

"The Abbé Maury, ſince inveſted with the Roman purple, in addition to a high reputation, had acquired conſiderable preferment, by the ſplendour of his clerical talents. From the firſt moment of his appearance in the States General, he evinced his gratitude to his benefactors, and diſplayed an extraordinary degree of intrepidity, zeal, and genius, in defence of the monarchy. Such was his attachment to the ancient government, that he wiſhed to countenance its very abuſes; and ſo wedded was he to the prejudices which had hitherto diſgraced his country, that he declaimed againſt the decree which reſtored to the Jews and Comedians the rights of citizenſhip. Poſſeſſed of a ready wit, he was indebted for his life to a joke; and his happy talent at unpremeditated oratory, rendered him the ſecond man in the Aſſembly.

"Mirabeau was aſſuredly the firſt. Poſſeſſing wonderful eloquence, a gift in him derived from nature alone, he exhibits the rare example of a man, without any previous ſtudy, diſplaying all the readineſs, all the boldneſs, all the variety, all the graces of a veteran and accompliſhed orator. Born a noble, but excluded by his own order, he became a deputy from the *third eſtate*, and for ſome time ſuſtained the popular cauſe, with a fluency that charmed, with a genius that aſtoniſhed, with abilities that enraptured, with an enthuſiaſm that moved, animated, and electrified the hearts, of all who heard and beheld him. Such was his good fortune, that, a few ſhort intervals excepted, he retained his celebrity even after he had been corrupted by the court. Such was his confidence, that with a voice enfeebled by diſeaſe and death, he bequeathed a legacy of his labours on a new conſtitution, deſtined for their uſe, to a mourning, but applauding people.

"As an author, he evinced more zeal than genius, and more induſtry than talents; he declaimed rather than argued; he ſurpriſed rather than convinced: yet although his time had been devoted to licentious pleaſures, his writings were ever dedicated to the cauſe of honour, humanity, and virtue. It was as an orator alone, however, that he ſtood unrivalled. But to conceive a juſt notion of the effects he produced, it would have been neceſſary to have witneſſed the aſtoniſhing burſts of his eloquence on great, or the majeſtic cadence of his language, and the vari d intonations of his voice, on ordinary occaſions. Nor were the features of his face, or the geſticulations of his beauty,

perſon, although the one was devoid of beauty, and the other of elegance, deficient in intereſt, unſuitable to his purpoſe, or inadequate to his views: for the lowering frown that wrinkled his ample forehead was calculated to appal; while the lightning of his eye ſeemed to blaſt; the thunder of his voice to terrify; and the vengeance of his uplifted arm to ſmite, ſubdue and overcome, his abaſhed and intimidated opponents."

The regular narrative commences in 1792, with the declaration of war againſt Auſtria, and while the means were pointed out by which the combined powers were foiled in Champagne, and the King of Pruſſia detached from the grand alliance; the portrait of that monarch, together with thoſe of the preſent Duke of Orleans, Marſhal Luckner, the Generals La Fayette and Dumourier, the Duke of Brunſwick, &c. &c. are delineated.

The execution of Louis XVI. which was ſoon after followed by hoſtilities on the part of Great Britain, preſents a new and intereſting ſcene; and while it affords, on one hand, an opportunity of deſcribing England as triumphant on every ſea, and victorious in every quarter of the globe, exhibits, on another hand, the conqueſt of Holland, the ſubjugation of which is accounted for, by a reference to the annals of that commercial republic, as well as to the opinions and purſuits of its inhabitants. This period is neceſſarily connected with the characters of the Prince of Orange, the Generals Clairfayt, Valence, Biron, Pichegru, and Cuſtine, the Baron de Boetzelaer, the Prince de Cobourg, &c.

The author next deſcribes the Vendean war, and the principal chiefs of the royal party, ſuch as Charette, Stofflet, Puiſaye, Catineau, D'Elbée, as well as the republican officers Santerre, Beyſſer, Canclaux, Danican, and Hoche.

The invaſion of Ireland affords an opportunity of preſenting the reader with an hiſtorical view of the ſituation of that country, both at a remote and recent period; while the campaigns in Italy of courſe produce a deſcription of the battles of Novi, Lodi, Marengo, and thoſe of Germany, of the Paſſage of the Rhine, and the actions of Blenheim, Neubourg, Biberach, and Hohenlinden. The characters of the various leaders on both ſides, ſuch as the Archduke Charles and Bonaparte, Moreau and Wurmſer, Beaulieu and Macdonald, are interſperſed throughout this portion of the hiſtory.

The memorable deſcent on the dominions of the Ottoman empire in Africa, preſents a ſuitable opportunity for pointing out the inſatiable ambition of the Firſt Conſul, while their ſubſequent conqueſt by the Engliſh affords an appoſite ſeaſon for celebrating the achievements of a people, who, after maintaining the glory of their flag on the ocean, and proving victorious in every naval engagement, completed the triumph of their arms by the conqueſt of Egypt.

The maſſacre of the whole garriſon of Jaffa, with the exception of three hundred men, by order of the French Conſul, is cenſured as a barbarous and atrocious act of cruelty. The accuſation of Sir Robert Wilſon, however, relative to the poiſoning of the ſick, is candidly examined, and not only proved to be highly improbable, by a reference to the work of Deſgenettes, by whoſe ſuppoſed teſtimony he appears to have been actuated, but declared not to be entitled "to the ſanction of hiſtory." The following is a deſcription of the governor of Acre:

"Achmet, Pacha el D'jeſſar, at this period governed Syria, under a nominal ſubjection to the Ottoman Porte, the authority of which he has ſince diſavowed. This ſingular man, whoſe name alone indicates the ferocity of his diſpoſition, appears to have equalled any of the moſt celebrated tyrants of antiquity. During the ſhort period that he enjoyed the pachalate of Damaſcus, his government exhibited one continual ſcene of violence, cruelty, and injuſtice; for he is ſuppoſed to have extorted from the people no leſs than twenty-five thouſand purſes, or about a million and two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, and to have put to death ſome hundreds of individuals, moſt of whom were innocent, beſides mutilating a number, who ſtill remain the living witneſſes of his vengeance. Age, ſo admirably calculated to convey dignity and reſpect, only contributed to render the appearance of this hoary chief, more fierce and more inexorable. His reſidence at Acre was fortified without like a caſtle, while it reſembled a den within; for near to the place of audience was a dungeon, into which the victims of rage or ſuſpicion were immediately precipitated. That turban, at the nod of which a whole province trembled, was continually ſtained with the blood of his unhappy ſubjects; and thoſe unlettered hands, incapable of ſigning the ſentence of death, were ſaid to be frequently employed in executing it. Aſſiſted by a miniſter, one of whoſe eyes had been ſnatched away by violence, and ſurrounded by ſupplants, many of whom had, in the ſame manner,

manner, been deprived of the fountain of light, this hideous deſpot at once plundered and terrified the multitude, over whom he was deſtined to preſide."

In the courſe of this work, the principal ſtateſmen in Britain as well as in France, paſs in review, and the opinions, talents, and purſuits of a Pitt, a Fox, an Addington, a Sheridan, a Dundas, a Bedford, and a Grenville, are noticed and enumerated.

An Appendix, with two exceedingly valuable and copious Indexes, the one chronological and the other general, conclude the work; and it will be diſcovered, by a reference to the former of theſe, that the fate of Farcelle, a free negro of Dominica, is, to the full, as hard as that of Touiſſaint.

"*Naval Chronology; or, an Hiſtorical Summary of Naval and Maritime Events, from the time of the Romans to the Treaty of Peace*, 1802. *With an Appendix. By* ISAAC SCHOMBERG, ESQ. *Captain in the Royal Navy.*"

The merit of ſuch a work as this muſt depend almoſt entirely on its accuracy: we ſee no reaſon to diſpute the claim to credit of the preſent. References are made to official documents, and theſe are given in the appendix, which is contained in two ſeparate volumes (the whole work embracing five), in order the more readily to refer to any particular occurrence. It contains the ſtate of the royal navy of Great Britain, its various ſucceſſes and loſſes, with a comparative view of thoſe of other powers; a liſt of fleets, ſquadrons, lines of battle, &c. &c. It is with high patriotic pride that an Engliſhman turns over the pages of a work, every one of which records the gallantry, the indomitable ſpirit of his countrymen: profeſſional men will emulate the deeds of their anceſtors, and the Britiſh flag will wave triumphantly on whatever ocean it is hoiſted.

Mr. STEWART ROSE has publiſhed the firſt volume of a "*Naval Hiſtory of the late War, compiled from authentic Documents.*"

Mr. Roſe ſays, in his introduction, "if in the work I have undertaken I ſhall ſucceed in freeing the accounts of your naval operations from the inventions of the Jacobins, or the errors and exaggerations of the credulous, I ſhall conceive my efforts ſucceſsfully directed and my object attained." With this view every meaſure which this country adopted is ſtoutly defended; the burning of the fleet by Lord Hood at Toulon, a meaſure in direct oppoſition to the written terms of his lordſhip's admiſſion into the harbour is ſtoutly defended. The diabolical plan of ſtarving twenty-ſix millions of human beings into terms of peace; a plan, fortunately, the horror of which, horrible as it is, is fully equalled by its abſurdity: this plan is ſtoutly defended! Mr. Roſe is a partial chronicler: if he proceeds as he has begun, his work will ſink into merited oblivion, notwithſtanding the intereſt of the ſubject.

Mr. MACAULAY has publiſhed the firſt volume of "*The Hiſtory of the Reformation, from the French of Monſ. de Beauſobre.*"

We cannot but conſider this as a great acquiſition to hiſtorical literature: the importance of the ſubject demanded talents, perſeverance, and impartiality. M. de Beauſobre is well known to have poſſeſſed theſe requiſites in a very eminent degree. Mr. Macaulay has executed his tranſlation in a very reſpectable manner, and it is to be hoped that the ſucceſs of the preſent volume will induce him to complete his taſk.

"*An Account of the Engliſh Colony in New South Wales, from its firſt Settlement, in January*, 1788, *to Auguſt*, 1801; *with Remarks on the Diſpoſitions, Cuſtoms, Manners, &c. of the Native Inhabitants of that Country. To which are added, ſome particulars of New Zealand; compiled by permiſſion, from the Manuſcripts of Lieutenant Governor King; and an Account of a Voyage performed by Captain Flinders and Mr. Baſs; by which the Exiſtence of a Strait ſeparating Van Dieman's Land, from the Continent of New Holland was aſcertained. Abſtracted from the Journal of Mr. Baſs. By* Lieutenant Colonel COLLINS. *Illuſtrated by Engravings, Vol II.*"

A colony of convicts! Can this become a ſchool of reformation? and is it probable—is it poſſible, with all his old aſſociates around him, introduced too to the acquaintance of others verſed in new arts of iniquity—of others the moſt profligate and abandoned of the human ſpecies—that a man ſhould repent his ſins and reform his conduct? The work before us bears too deciſive evidence that the difficulties which impede the progreſs of reformation are too numerous and too ſtubborn to be overcome. A large portion of theſe pages is a chronicle of crimes!

The colony has now been eſtabliſhed upwards of ten years, and the inſtances recorded of reformation are as nothing when compared with thoſe of aggravated depravity

depravity and crime. The Natives obſtinately reſiſt the introduction of European arts and manners; is it to be wondered at? What are the characters and conduct of thoſe from whom they are to learn them!

Colonel Collins, in his former volume, carried the hiſtory of the colony down to September 1796; at this period he has now reſumed it, and brought it down to Auguſt 1801. He continues his narrative in the ſame plain unornamented but honeſt way with which he commenced it. The natives in the neighbourhood of Port Jackſon, are in the loweſt ſtate of civilization; their religious notions are extravagant and abſurd to the laſt degree, and their political inſtitutions are thoſe of the loweſt ſavages. Their numbers are very ſmall: the population indeed is remarkably thin in every part of New Holland. Mr. Collins attributes the fact to the ferocity of their manners; he ſays, that from ſome trifling cauſe or other, they are continually in a ſtate of warfare; they treat their women in a moſt brutal manner, and theſe latter, to avoid the trouble of carrying their babes about them, are in the frequent habit of procuring abortion. Mee-brā is the name of the operation of preſſing the body in ſuch a way as to deſtroy the infant in the womb, an operation the violence of which not unfrequently occaſions the death alſo of the unnatural mother. If a mother dies with an infant at the breaſt, the living babe is buried with its parent; another ſhocking cauſe of the thinneſs of population among them. But after all it is probable that theſe are very ſecondary cauſes of ſcanty population; population is invariably proportioned to the means of ſubſiſtence. If New Holland were fertile, and the ſoil cultivated, New Holland would be populous. The ſoil produces coal in vaſt abundance, ſalt, lime, very fine iron ore, timber fit for all purpoſes, excellent flax, and a tree the bark of which is admirably adapted for cordage; the climate, notwithſtanding the intenſity of the heat in the ſummer months, the thermometer ſtanding at above 100 degrees in the ſhade, is healthy. But there are no large rivers which are navigable throughout the interior.

Mr. Collins ſpeaks of the Governor as a very well diſpoſed man; but unfortunately for the colony he has not an atom of knowledge in the ſcience of political economy. Is it credible that in conſequence of ſome repreſentations having been made to him from the ſettlers, purporting that the wages demanded from the free labouring people were exorbitant, that he ſhould have lent his aſſiſtance to depreſs them? There is now an eſtabliſhed price for labour of every poſſible deſcription; the incitement to population is thus deſtroyed—the poor man does not ſee in a family of children a ſource of riches—he looks not forward to the means of ſubſiſting in eaſe and plenty, becauſe the value of his labour is violently prevented from attaining its natural level. The Coloniſts are by habit averſe to labour; but labourers are wanted becauſe land is plentiful. How is the number of labourers to be increaſed? Obviouſly by the offer of high wages.

In this volume, as appears from the title-page, a diſcovery of much geographical importance is announced, namely, the exiſtence of a ſtrait ſeparating Van Dieman's land from the Continent of New Holland; this diſcovery was made by Mr. Baſs, a ſurgeon, after whom the ſtraits have been named, and who ſuſpected their exiſtence in conſequence of the prodigious ſwell which he obſerved to ſet in from the weſtward, at the mouth of the opening, which he had reached on a voyage of diſcovery proſecuted in a common whale-boat. Various advantages are likely to accrue to the ſettlement from this diſcovery; and it is conjectured that a ſtill larger than Baſs-ſtrait diſmembers New Holland. For the purpoſe of verifying or confuting this conjecture Captain Flinders has lately ſailed in the Inveſtigator, accompanied by ſeveral profeſſional men of great abilities.

"*The Bardic Muſeum; or, Primitive Britiſh Literature, and other admirable Rarities: forming the Second Volume of the Muſical, Poetical, and Hiſtorical, Relics of the Welſh Bards and Druids: drawn from authentic Documents of remote Antiquity, (with great Pains now reſcued from Oblivion) and never before publiſhed: containing, the Baraïc Triads; Hiſtoric Odes; Eulogies; Songs; Elegies; Memorials of the Tombs of Warriors; of King Arthur and his Knights; Regalias; the Wonders of Wales, &c. with Engliſh Tranſlations and Hiſtoric Illuſtrations. Likewiſe the ancient Tunes of the Bards; to which are added New Baſſes, with Variations for the Harp, or Harpſichord, Violin, or Flute. By* EDWARD JONES, *Bard to the Prince.*"

It is not only with pleaſure but advantage that in maturer years we occaſionally recur to the productions of our early genius;

nius; by comparing the advances we have made in arts, ſciences, philoſophy, the belles lettres, &c. with the opportunities we have enjoyed for the cultivation of them, we are enabled to eſtimate our progreſs, and are ſtimulated to more vigorous and perſevering efforts by the compariſon.

As it is with the individual ſo it is with the collected body; when a people explore the attainments of their remote forefathers they form a meaſure for the appreciation of their own improvements, and throw conſiderable light upon the hiſtory of the human mind; the inquiry is at once intereſting and inſtructive.

Mr. Jones on a former occaſion had already drawn into day, a number of curious relics, muſical, poetical, and hiſtoric, of the Welſh Bards and Druids; he has now continued his reſearches through a ſecond volume with a patriotic ardor which does him honor, and with a degree of ſucceſs which his laborious exertions well deſerve.

The circumſtance which led to this collection is worthy to be noticed: Mr. Jones had obſerved with regret the rapid decreaſe of performers on the harp in Wales, with the conſequent decline of that elegant and expreſſive inſtrument, as well as of the national muſic and poetry. "This, (ſays he), gave me the firſt idea of reviving the ancient eiſteddfod, or congreſs of muſicians and poets, for a conteſt of ſkill in their art; for the ſake of recovering ſome of the ancient bardiſm and ſong; which meeting I cauſed to be convened at Corwen, in Merionethſhire, about the year 1788; where I gave a premium to the beſt muſician, another to the beſt vocal ſongſter, another to the beſt poet; and the following year it was held at Bala: and theſe meetings have ſince been annually continued, in ſome part or other of North Wales, under the patronage of the Gwyneddigion ſociety."

Mr. Jones attributes the ſudden decline of the national minſtrelſy and cuſtoms in Wales, in a great degree to the fanatic impoſtors, or illiterate plebeian preachers, who have too often been ſuffered to overrun the country, miſleading the greater part of the common people from their lawful church; and diſſuading them from their innocent amuſements, ſuch as ſinging, dancing, and other rural ſports, and games, which heretofore they had been accuſtomed to delight in, from the earlieſt time. "In the courſe of my excurſions through the principality, I have met with ſeveral harpers and ſongſters, who actually had been prevailed upon by thoſe erratic ſtrollers to relinquiſh their profeſſion, from the idea that it was ſinful. The conſequence is, Wales, which was formerly one of the merrieſt and happieſt countries in the world, is now become one of the dulleſt." Is it, then, poſſible, that a few illiterate preachers ſhould thus be able to alter, as it were, the very national character of the Welch? muſt religion be decked in fables in order to gain adorers? is ſhe more engaging, more faſcinating, when her countenance aſſumes the gloom of ſadneſs than when it wears the natural ſmile of ſimplicity and cheerfulneſs?

With reſpect to the ſpecimens of early poetry which are given in this volume, perhaps it requires a knowledge of the language and an acquaintance with the traditions and local particularities of the principality to enjoy them with that enthuſiaſm which Mr. Jones occaſionally diſplays: but with reſpect to the national muſic of the Aboriginal Britons which has been tranſmitted by tradition from time immemorial and is ſtill the favourite amuſement of the natives, for the enjoyment of its ſimple, original, and varied melodies no ſuch knowledge is required; and this volume, which contains fifty-two pages of engraved muſic, will be highly prized by thoſe whoſe ears have not been ſo ſeduced by the complex harmony of modern concertos as to have loſt all reliſh for the ſweet melting airs of older times.

Mr. Jones informs us that he committed to writing the greateſt part of theſe melodies, from hearing them ſung by old people, and from their being played by the moſt venerable harpers in North Wales: he has preſented theſe melodies as genuine as poſſible, has added new baſſes and compoſed variations to ſeveral of them. As theſe old airs differ much in ſtructure from modern muſic our author found it extremely difficult to adopt regular baſſes to them, according to the ſtrict rule of counter-point: juſtly regarding harmony, however, as of ſecondary importance, and melody as the ſoul of muſic, he generally preferred "*ſteering* by the original melody, and to *aid* it with a characteriſtic harmony, in its own native manner, and the conveniency of the harp, in preference to that of a complicated modern baſs, too regularly managed; becauſe, that uneven tranſition, and abrupt ſimplicity, ſeem beſt calculated to convey their original bold character."

"*The New Annual Regiſter; or, General Repoſitory of Hiſtory, Politics, and Literature, for the Year* 1801. *To which is prefixed, the Hiſtory of Knowledge, Learning, and Taſte, in Great Britain, during the Reign of King Charles II.*

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It is ſufficient to ſay of the preſent volume that it bears the ſame marks of induſtry, accuracy, and judgment which have ſtamped ſo high a merit on thoſe which have preceded it. In the preface, the editors anticipate and repel any charge of inconſiſtency which may be brought againſt them, as being now the panegyriſts of miniſters, on the ground that they have not gone over to Government, but that Government and its meaſures have come to them.

"*The Aſiatic Annual Regiſter; or a View of the Hiſtory of Hindoſtan, and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature, for* 1801."

It is much to be hoped that this work will receive from the public that encouragement and patronage which the intereſt and importance of its ſubject, and the merit of its execution demand. The laſt volume brought down the Hiſtory of Hindoſtan to the cloſe of the ſixteenth century; the preſent, reſuming the narrative, with an account of the political and commercial ſituation of the country at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, embraces one of the moſt momentous periods in the annals of India. This is the period at which "the mighty fabric of the Mogul government had attained its higheſt eminence, if not the utmoſt plenitude of its power; at this time too, commenced the connection with England by which it was deſtined to be ſubverted." The editors, by collecting that hiſtorical information which is inacceſſible to common readers from the ſcarcity of the volumes over which it is ſcattered, and from the different languages in which they are written, have unfolded the principles on which the political inſtitutions and civil policy of that government were founded; have viewed the modes in which theſe were practiſed, and explained the effects of their operation; they have ſhewn the ſtate of domeſtic and foreign commerce in India, and the peculiar maxims by which it had been regulated in all ages; and finally have given an account of the manner in which that commerce gave birth to the intercourſe with England, as well as of the origin of the India Company and their infant eſtabliſhment.

Among the hiſtorical acquiſitions immediately before us muſt be reckoned "DALLAS's *Hiſtory of the Maroons, from their Origin to the Eſtabliſhment of their Chief Tribe at Sierra Leone, including a State of the Iſland of Jamaica, &c. &c.*

A work of this nature has been long wanted, and we are glad to find it has been undertaken and executed by this able and animated writer, who has here combined a ſatisfactory and faithful though brief hiſtory of our moſt valuable Weſt India poſſeſſions, with an exact deſcription of the riſe, progreſs, and termination of the moſt bloody conflict our countrymen on that ſide of the water have ever yet had to ſuſtain.

Dr. MAVOR, to whom the riſing generation is already under ſo many obligations, and who has been juſtly denominated the "The Children's Friend," proceeds with regularity in his *Univerſal Hiſtory*, which is to be completed in twenty-five volumes, and the nineteenth is already publiſhed.

POLITICS, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND FINANCE.

In reply to M. Hauterive's De l'Etat de la France a la Fin de l'An 8." Mr. GENTZ, a Pruſſian, has publiſhed a work entitled "*De l'Etat de l'Europe, avant & apres la Revolution Françaiſe.*"

Both theſe works are tranſlated; the firſt we noticed on a former occaſion; the ſecond has but recently made its appearance in an Engliſh dreſs. It is conſidered as a maſterly production, exhibiting the moſt accurate, as well as comprehenſive, view of the actual and relative ſituations of all the European powers, antecedent and ſubſequent to the French Revolution. M. Hauterive had ſtated the balance of power in Europe and the authority of public law as having been progreſſively impaired from the Treaty of Weſtphalia, in 1648, till the era of the French Revolution, at which time ſcarcely a trace of it was diſcernible; he aſſerted that the revolution, and the wars which it occaſioned, were the neceſſary and natural conſequence of this neglect of the ancient public polity among ſtates, and contends that the power which has reſulted to France in theſe conflicts will be employed by her in the eſtabliſhment of a new federal ſyſtem, better accommodated to the preſent condition of the European nations. He repreſents France as enjoying the zenith of happineſs and power: her ſources as moſt ample, her ſoil moſt fertile, her geographical poſition moſt favourable, her people moſt enterprizing, ingenious, and brave, her counſels as directed by wiſdom and moderation, in ſhort, every thing combining to confer on France the high title of the arbitreſs of Europe.

The object of M. Gentz's work is to ſhew, which he does in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, that the French Revolution was neither produced nor juſtified by any real diſorder in the general ſyſtem of European politics, and that its conſequences have been to ſubvert that ancient and ſalutary ſyſtem without ſubſtituting any other in its

its ſtead. He proceeds to ſhow, from an examination of the internal ſtate of, and the external relations ſubſiſting between, all the preſent European ſtates, Ruſſia, Auſtria, Pruſſia, Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Spain, Portugal, and France, that far from requiring ſuch a dreadful chaſtiſement in conſequence of their internal depravity, it was eaſy to diſcover in all of them an "active principle of amelioration, which extended to all the branches of adminiſtration, and a ſpirit of correction and reform, that was communicated from the people to the ſovereign, and reflected again from the ſovereign to the people. Every nation (ſays he), was employed in reviſing its laws, and in ſuggeſting amendments, in particular of its criminal juriſprudence: and meaſures were every where ſuggeſted for the encouragement of induſtry, agriculture, and commerce." And as to their external relation, he alleges that the authority of the balancing ſyſtem, though far from abſolute, was notwithſtanding higher, immediately before the revolution than it had ever been at any other time; and that all the larger ſtates were ſufficiently guaranteed by its operation againſt any efficient combination againſt them.

Mr. Gentz does not deny the great power and reſources of France; but contends that that great power and thoſe reſources invalidate the only argument which, as far as Europe is concerned, would have juſtified ſuch deſtruction of the balance of power as France has committed, namely, that the *ſecurity* or *influence* of that country was endangered by any violation of it on the part of any other European powers.

To enter into the queſtions diſcuſſed in this able work, would lead us much too far: as a politician of the moſt enlarged and comprehenſive judgment, Mr. Gentz had already acquired ſuch a reputation as could ſcarcely have been extended by any other work than the preſent.

"*Guineas an unneceſſary and expenſive Incumbrance on Commerce.*"

The deteſtable object of this deteſtable pamphlet—iniquitous in its principle, and poor, luckily moſt miſerably poor, in execution!—is to recommend the perpetual ſtoppage of ſpecie-iſſues at the Bank! After ſome pompous nonſenſe about the advantages of paper currency, and ſome wretched empty declamation about public credit, of the nature of which the author has not an idea, he has the effrontery to recommend the proſtitution of his country's honour by the voluntary deſtruction of its ſolvency. That the reſtriction-bill, when voted by parliament, was ſanctioned by imperious neceſſity we will not deny: but to convert a temporary expedient, ſo alarming in its nature, into a permanent meaſure, would be infamous. The Bank of England is an incorporated company, and equally bound to diſcharge its debts with any individual in the Kingdom; although the reſtriction of metallic iſſue, juſtified by the commanding emergency of the caſe, is ſanctioned by Government, ſo long as this reſtriction continues, the company is guilty of a breach of contract, and every note bears the impreſſion of a lie upon its face. Monſtrous, that any man ſhould be ſo frantic as to look for public confidence where a breach of faith is uniformly avowed to be the rule of conduct! Such an infamous propoſition as is brought forward in this pamphlet ought to be reprobated as an act of treaſon againſt the credit of the country. We leave it in diſguſt.

"*Gleanings in Ireland, particularly reſpecting its Agriculture, Mines, and Fiſheries. By* R. Fraser, *Eſq. Author of the General View of the Agriculture and Mineralogy of the County of Wicklow, drawn up under the Direction of the Dublin Society for the Improvement of Huſbandry and internal Reſources.*"

In their ſearch for happineſs, individuals oftentimes extend their view to diſtant ſcenes, whilſt the object of their purſuit is to be found in the cultivation of their own minds; as it is with individuals, ſo it is with nations, who frequently neglect their domeſtic reſources and ſend into foreign climates for the purpoſe of bringing home—the natural productions of their own ſoil. Mr. Fraſer in his "General View of Agriculture and Mineralogy of the County of Wicklow," had exhibited a patriotic diſpoſition to awaken his countrymen to a knowledge of the phyſical advantage, which nature has conferred on their ſoil; he had pointed out to them the defects of their agricultural ſyſtem, and the means of improving it; he had explored their mines, and pointed out manufactures and commerce as the roads to proſperity and wealth. In the preſent little tract, he has renewed the ſubject, and ſhewn himſelf to deſerve well of his country; it is divided into three parts; in the firſt Mr. Fraſer examines the mines and mineralogy of Ireland; next her ſoil and agriculture, and, laſtly, her coaſts and fiſheries. The laſt he particularly recommends to the attention of his countrymen, pointing out the Nymph Bank, ſituated at the diſtance of from ten to fifteen leagues from the Southern Coaſt of Ireland, as extremely abun-

dant

dant in cod, pike, plaice and various other fiſh.

"*A Treatiſe on the Functions and Duties of a Conſtable; containing Details and Obſervations intereſting to the Public, as they relate to the Corruption of Morals and the Protection of the Peaceful Subject againſt Penal and Criminal Offences. By* P. COLQUHOUN, *Eſq. L. L. D. &c.*" We are happy to remark that this very vigilant magiſtrate perſeveres in his efforts to awaken the public to a ſenſe of the neceſſity of improving the police, not merely of the metropolis but of the country at large. The preſent treatiſe affords to the inferior police-officer, a brief and accurate explanation of the nature of his office and the bounds of his power. The arrangement is particularly convenient for conſultation on the quickeſt emergencies.

"*A Letter addreſſed to the Citizens of London and Weſtminſter, ſuggeſting improvements in the Police: congenial with the principles of Freedom and the Conſtitution. By* F. COLPITTS."

The plan of Mr. Colpitts is to diſmiſs the preſent race of police officers, or runners, as they are called, and to place the police in the hands of the citizens at large; all the reſpectable inhabitants being obliged to take the acting part by rotation, and to extend a vigilant eye to the conduct of every individual, in every diſtrict, by viſiting each houſe as ſoon as inducted into office! We have heard it wiſhed that every citizen ſhould be a ſoldier, as well as every ſoldier a citizen; but the idea is quite new of making every citizen a conſtable! Mr. Colpitts adviſes alſo that pawnbrokers ſhould be required by law to deliver to the police-officer of the diſtrict, once a week, *triplicates* of every article taken in pledge by them; and he would alſo oblige coal-dealers to carry with them, on the delivery of coals, a legal meaſure, properly ſtamped. Such hints are worthy of attention.

"*An Enquiry into the Cauſes and Effects of Emigration from the Highlands and Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, with Obſervations on the means to be employed for Preventing it, by* ALEXANDER IRVINE, *Miniſter of Ravock.*"

This is a well intentioned pamphlet, and the ſubject to which it calls our attention is doubtleſs an important one; but there is ſuch a ſingular inconſiſtency in the ſtatements of Mr. Irvine, that we ſcarcely diſcern the object he has in view. He aſſerts in one place that there are ſome parts of the Highlands where population has diminiſhed one-fourth within theſe ten or twelve years, and where this depopulation is ſeverely felt: it is ſaid that, laſt year, upwards of five thouſand people emigrated to America, and that this year (1802) four thouſand, or more, are about to follow. This is extremely alarming: but in another part of his pamphlet Mr. Irvine aſſerts "that the Highlands are more populous now than they were a hundred years ago, and *are ſtill rapidly increaſing!* It is alſo hinted that emigration may partly be the cauſe of this rapid increaſe. That a ſudden and numerous emigration ſhould produce an increaſed populouſneſs in the country from which the tide is ebbed is very conceivable. Emigration, by diminiſhing the conſumption of proviſions, increaſes the quantity of them; and abundance of proviſions promotes population: but as this is one of thoſe caſes in which the effect continues after the cauſe has ceaſed to operate, population will for a time proceed from the momentum, as it were, of the firſt impulſe, although the quantity of proviſions is inſufficient for its proper ſupport. But how ſhould "this depopulation be ſeverely felt," if the Highlands are more populous now than they were a hundred years ago, and are ſtill rapidly increaſing? Mr. Irvine does not ſtop here: he proceeds to ſtate that "no country upon the face of the earth has riſen ſo rapidly in the ſcale of improvement, nor attained eminence through ſuch difficulties. In the ſpace of fifty years, the value of property has riſen to a pitch unexampled in the hiſtory of any mountainous country. The price of labour has kept pace with it. Money has increaſed in proportion, and, comparatively ſpeaking, affluence ſhines now, where formerly penury and ſorrow hung their heads in darkneſs." This is a very ſingular and unaccountable reaſon for alarm! and why Mr. Irvine is deſirous of preventing a depopulation which makes that *moſt favoured province*, as he calls the Highlands, more populous; which makes affluence ſhine now where formerly penury and ſorrow hung their heads in darkneſs; and which has made it riſe more rapidly in the ſcale of improvement than any country upon the face of the earth, we are utterly at a loſs to imagine.

"*Review of Public Affairs ſince the commencement of the preſent Century.*

The object of the author is to vindicate miniſters in concluding peace with France. There can be no doubt as to the wiſdom of the meaſure: "So ſhaken as we were, ſo wan with care," repoſe was neceſſary; and to object againſt the terms of the treaty of Amiens, as inſufficient and derogatory, ſhews a querulouſneſs of temper which it would

would be more becoming to conceal. It ought not to be forgotten, however, that the oppoſers of the treaty of Amiens in both houſes of parliament were almoſt all engaged in the management of the laſt war: had the war been conducted with more ability and ſucceſs, the terms of the treaty would have been more favourable: theſe perſons exclaim againſt the terms, therefore, becauſe thoſe terms reflect diſhonour upon themſelves, and not becauſe, the ſituation of both countries conſidered, they were not ſo favourable as we had a right to obtain. The treaty of Amiens is not to be eſtimated by comparing it with former treaties: when the war commenced, England coaleſced with almoſt all the powers of Europe againſt France; in the courſe of the war, France became complete miſtreſs of the continent, and at the concluſion of it almoſt all the powers of Europe had coaleſced with her againſt England! Under ſuch circumſtances what other terms than thoſe which were obtained had we any reaſon to expect? The terms, however, having ever been acceded to, ſhould be inviolably adhered to: the high honour of the nation is implicated: whatever are the conſequences which reſult, let that remain for ever ſpotleſs and unſullied!

Several pamphlets have appeared on the *firſt* conteſted election at Nottingham: ſubjects of local controverſy have ſo little general intereſt that it is unneceſſary to enumerate the Nottingham pamphlets in this place. We ſhould have paſſed them over entirely, but that it is of importance that the poiſon ſhould not be diffuſed more widely than the antidote. John Bowles, eſq. in a pamphlet which he publiſhed ſome time ago, in order to ſhew the progreſs of Jacobiniſm in this country had miſrepreſented the proceſſion which took place at the election: he had roundly aſſerted in his "*Thoughts on the late General Election*," that "the Jacobinical mob," as he terms, with his accuſtomed regard to decency and decorum, the friends of Mr. Birch, publicly celebrated their triumph, by diſplaying the tree of liberty, and the French tri-coloured flag; by ſinging the revolutionary ſongs "Millions be Free," and the Marſeillois Hymn; by venting the moſt terrible imprecations againſt their ſovereign; and by a proceſſion in the true ſtyle of Gallic Jacobiniſm, in which a female, repreſenting the Goddeſs of Reaſon, in a ſtate of entire nudity, was a conſpicuous figure." As Mr. Bowles had the confidence to lend his name to this ſcandalous ſtory, there were perſons who affected at leaſt to believe it. Mr. Daviſon, a gentleman of high reſpectability and talent, zealous for the honour of his brother electors, has publicly caſtigated the calumniator, in "*Ten Letters addreſſed to Mr. Maddock, of Nottingham*" in a "*Letter*," addreſſed to Mr. Bowles for the purpoſe of expoſing the falſhood of his aſperſions. When Mr. Bowles was informed, firſt in a private manner, that he had aſperſed the electors of Nottingham, he replied that he was poſitively aſſured the Birch-tree was *meant* to repreſent the tree of liberty—that if there was not a woman entirely naked in the proceſſion, there was one dreſſed in fleſh-colour—that the twenty-four women, inſtead of being the ſiſters and wives of voters, were common proſtitutes—that many of the men in the proceſſion had the French cockade in their hats, and that the chair was decorated with the ſame colours—that the corporation-band played revolutionary ſongs, which were ſung by the mob, with variations indicating a total abhorrence of kings!!!

Theſe pitiful ſubterfuges avail nothing: for Mr. Daviſon aſſerts, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that the ſtory of a woman's appearance in fleſh colour is as falſe as the ſtory of her appearance in a ſtate of nudity; the twenty-four females were not the common proſtitutes which Mr. Bowles has deſcribed them, but relatives of electors, who participated with them in the exultation naturally attendant on electioneering ſucceſs. Mr. Daviſon ſays, in plain terms, *it is falſe* that any tree or bough, denominated the tree of liberty, was carried in the proceſſion: *it is falſe* that the French cockade was worn: *it is falſe* that Mr. Birch's chair was decorated with the ſame colours: *it is falſe* that any revolutionary airs were ſung or played: and *it is falſe* that any expreſſion was uſed during the proceſſion which indicated the ſmalleſt diſreſpect, much leſs a 'total abhorrence' of kings. With the ignominy of theſe falſehoods on his head we leave the inventors and propagators to their meditations.

Mr. ORR has publiſhed two pamphlets, one "*On the Importance of Malta to Great Britain as a Naval and Military Station*," and the other on the "*Ceſſion of Louiſiana to the French.*"

Great Britain retains Malta, and Louiſiana is ceded to America.

"*Authentic Official Documents relative to the Negotiation with France, copied from the Original, as laid before both Houſes of Parliament.*"

Of this curious collection of Papers we have

have given the moſt important in the pages of our Magazine.* If it exhibits indeciſion on the part of the Britiſh Miniſters, it exhibits ſuch a degree of folly, ambition, and inſolence, on the part of the Firſt Conſul, as muſt degrade him for ever in the eyes of every man of common honeſty or underſtanding, and muſt produce in the breaſt of Britons one univerſal determination to oppoſe the march of his dominion, and humble his high-creſted pride.

The two following works, of which we ſhall tranſcribe the title-pages, will be found extremely uſeful in the commercial world: "*Tables calculated for the Arbitration of Exchanges, both ſimple and compound; with an Account of the Currencies and Monies of the principal Commercial Cities of Europe. Taken from the lateſt and beſt Authorities. By* J. R. Tes-CHEMACHER."

"*Tables of the ſeveral European Exchanges, ſhewing by Inſpection the Value of any Sum of Money in all the principal Places of Europe, at the different Prices to which the Courſes of Exchange may riſe or fall. And deſcribing in what Money, real or imaginary, Books and Accounts are uſually kept, and Bills are drawn at each Place, with the plain Method of Calculation by the Rule of Three. Tables equating the Monies of the different Provinces of Spain with each other, and a Table of the Flemiſh Money. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Uſances, or Times at which Bills are drawn, from the ſeveral Places, together with the Days of Grace allowed in each. By* Robert Bewicke."

Omitting a few pamphlets of minor conſideration, we proceed to the ſubject of

THEOLOGY.

"*Natural Theology; or, Evidences of the Exiſtence and Attributes of the Deity, collected from the Appearances of Nature. By* William Paley, D.D. *&c.*"

And is it poſſible that ſuch a work as this ſhould be neceſſary? "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament ſheweth his handy work. Day unto day uttereth ſpeech, and night unto night ſheweth knowledge. There is no ſpeech nor language where *their* voice is not heard." Can any man behold the beauty, order, and magnificence of the creation, without acknowledging the exiſtence of an Almighty Being? Can any man deny that the univerſe bears innumerable and moſt palpable marks of intention and contrivance. The great difficulty of the natural theologiſt ariſes from the multiplicity of objects which, at the ſame inſtant, preſent themſelves to his mind as evidences of the omnipreſent exiſtence and ſuperintendence of a Deity. Dr. Paley is particularly fortunate in the execution of this difficult taſk, the taſk of ſelection: from a conſideration that all our ideas of intelligence are derived from the conſciouſneſs of its exiſtence in human creatures, the inference of its exiſtence in the Author of the univerſe is more immediate and reſiſtleſs when his works bear an obvious analogy to the produce of our power, induſtry, and ſkill, when we comprehend the end, and are able to judge of the efficacy and operation of the means. For this reaſon Dr. Paley has ſelected, with great judgment, "the mechanical functions and contrivances in organized bodies, as proofs of deſign, in preference to thoſe peculiar and inexplicable properties which human art can neither beſtow nor make uſe of."

He examines with an anatomical accuracy, which ſhews the range of his ſtudies, the mechanical contrivances in the animal body, and particularly in the human frame. The arrangement of the bones, the muſcles, the blood-veſſels, inteſtines, &c.; and the adaptation of each and all to their reſpective functions; the peculiar ſtructure of different claſſes of animals, the formation of their organs, as ſubſervient to the neceſſities of their reſpective ſituations, are ſurveyed with admirable minuteneſs, and brought forward to enforce the argument.

Conſidering the ſubject of this work, the arrangements of its facts, the perſpicuity of its reaſoning, and the ſimplicity of its ſtyle, we cannot heſitate to pronounce it a moſt valuable addition to theologic literature; and ſtrongly to recommend it as a text-book to thoſe who ſuperintend the religious inſtruction of the young, the ignorant, and the poor.

Dr. Gardiner has publiſhed a volume of "*Sermons*," of conſiderable merit.

Mr. Sandford, chaplain to the Right Hon. Lady Abercrombie, has alſo publiſhed a volume of "*Sermons*," chiefly deſigned for young perſons.

"*Diateſſaron; ſeu, integra Hiſtoria Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti, Latiné, ex Quatuor Evangeliis inter ſe collatis, ipſiſque Evangeliſtarum Verbis, apte et ornate diſpoſitis confecta, &c. in Uſum Scholarum, opera et ſtudio* T. Thirlwall."

In this Latin tranſlation of Profeſſor White's valuable Diateſſaron, the verſion of

* See p. 451 and ſeq.

of Caſtellio is generally followed; but Mr. Thirlwall has occaſionally had recourſe to Beza, Tremellius, and the Vulgate. The preſent work is exactly taken from Profeſſor White's work, excluding the notes. It will be found uſeful to young ſtudents. We are happy to hear an Engliſh tranſlation announced of this excellent work.

"*Reflections on the Reſurrection and Aſcenſion of Chriſt; and on the probable Conſequences of a public Exhibition of his Aſcenſion, which ſome think neceſſary to the Credibility of the Fact. By* JOHN BIGLAND."

This is an able anſwer to Mr. Paine's objection to the credibility of the Aſcenſion.

"*Caſe reſpecting the Maintenance of the London Clergy, briefly ſtated by reference to authentic Documents. By* JOHN MOORE, L.L.B."

Mr. Moore aſſerts that the preſent incumbents receive a ſtipend which is far ſhort of their dues: they look for relief from Parliament, and all they wiſh, it is added, is, that in ſettling the future produce of their benefices, it may be remembered that the demands which they ſhall be empowered to make, are a compoſition for perſonal tythes, as well as the oblations due from the inhabitants, and are to afford a ſuitable maintenance for the clergy of the moſt opulent commercial city in the world.

"*Sermons by the late* Rev. THOMAS HEBBES."

Theſe ſermons were not intended for publication by the author, whoſe widow enjoyed a penſion from the late Princeſs Amelia, which ceaſed at her Royal Highneſs's death. They are plain and practical diſcourſes; and it is to be hoped will have the effect of adminiſtering relief to the neceſſities of an aged widow.

"*An Admonition to Parents and Children, chiefly intended for the lower Claſſes of Society, by* JAMES COWE."

This admonition may be recommended as adapted to its purpoſe.

"*Critical Remarks on many important Paſſages of Scripture: together with Diſſertations upon ſeveral Subjects, tending to illuſtrate the Phraſeology and Doctrine of the New Teſtament, by the late* Rev. NEWCOME CAPPE. *To which are prefixed, Memoirs of his Life, by the Editor,* CATHERINE CAPPE."

The chief ſubjects treated on in theſe two volumes are, the Preface to St. John's Goſpel, the terms Kingdom of Heaven, God, Chriſt—Chriſt in the form of God—Regeneration — the Lord's Prayer — the Temptation — Baptiſm — the Miſſion of John the Baptiſt — Judaiſm — the future Life of Man — the Name of Chriſt, and Chriſtian Principles. Mr. Cappe was known to be a calm, diſpaſſionate reaſoner, a man of learning, and great critical acumen: his time was chiefly employed in the ſtudy of the Scriptures; and the light which he has thrown upon a great number of paſſages is ſafe and ſteady. When the reader is compelled to diſagree with him in opinion, he will always be ſtruck with the ingenuity of the author's arguments, and will be impreſſed with a high ſenſe of his underſtanding, and of the pure motives which directed his enquiries.

Εις Θεος, εις Μεσιτης; *or, an Attempt to ſhew how far the philoſophical Notion of a Plurality of Worlds is conſiſtent, or not ſo, with the Language of the Holy Scriptures. By the* Rev. EDWARD NARES, A. M. &c.

Mr. Nares endeavours to ſhew that the doctrine of a plurality of worlds is not contradicted by any paſſage in the Scriptures: this will be acceded, but the reverend author ſtops not here: he endeavours to prove that the mediation of our Saviour alſo extends over this plurality of worlds! Much learning is diſplayed in ſupport of the hypotheſis, which, however, requires for its eſtabliſhment evidences leſs equivocal in their nature—proofs, in ſhort, of irrefragable authority. Mr. Nares has alſo publiſhed a volume of "*Sermons.*"

"*A Letter to a Noble Duke, on the incontrovertible Truth of Chriſtianity.*"

This is a republication of Mr. LESLIE's Short and Eaſy Method with the Deiſts; a work concerning which we may be allowed to ſay, "*qui non legit, legat: qui ſemel legit, relegat.*"

The following little tract will be read with advantage: "*An Enquiry into the Origin of true Religion; together with the Invention of Letters, and the Diſcovery of the moſt uſeful Arts and Sciences: wherein it is attempted to prove that the Knowledge of theſe Things originated in the Eaſt, and hath been diffuſed amongſt Mankind by various Channels, but chiefly through the Medium of the antient Jews, and thoſe Writings which relate to their political and religious Economy.*"

"*Sermons on various Subjects, Doctrinal and Moral, ſelected, abridged, and tranſlated from l'Année Evangelique of* F. J. DURAND, *by the* Rev. RICHARD MUNKHOUSE."

We cannot approve of the laxity of this tranſlation; the original is not only abridged *ad libitum*, but Dr. Munkhouſe tells us,

us, that he has neither confined himself strictly to the words nor the arrangement of his author: the greater part of these discourses are of a moral nature, and certainly do credit to the feeling and philanthropy of the Professor. If the present volume is received with approbation, it is proposed to select materials for a second. In justice both to the author and translator, we recommend a faithful translation.

Mr. TAYLER has just published a volume of "*Sermons upon Subjects interesting to Christians of every Denomination.*"

These Sermons also are chiefly of a moral nature: if not particularly forcible from the eloquence of the style, they impress us with an idea of the seriousness and sanctity of the preacher.

"*Sermons on the Dignity of Man, and the Value of the Objects principally relating to human Happiness. From the German of the late Rev.* GEORGE ZOLLIKOFFER, *Minister of the Reformed Congregation at Leipzic. By the* Rev. W. TOOKE, F.R.S."

The rage for German dramas, German tales, and German ballads, is yielding, we trust, to a more chaste and better regulated taste: and we have reason to hope that those who are sufficiently versed in that language will employ their skill in translating the works of philosophers, historians, and divines, and will compensate for the abundant trash which has been forced upon us by presenting in future works of intrinsic merit and importance. Whoever opens these volumes with the expectation of finding polemical divinity and deep theological learning, will be disappointed: generally speaking, Mr. Zollikoffer's sermons are rather declamatory than argumentative: they display, notwithstanding, considerable powers of reasoning; they are impressive and eloquent, and breathe the genuine spirit of Christianity. Several volumes of Mr. Zollikoffer's Discourses have been for some years in the hands of the public, and are in high and deserved reputation, says Mr. Tooke, wherever the German language is understood, by all persons to whom religion and virtue are objects of importance: to this the number of editions they have gone through bear ample testimony, as it does to the taste and judgment of the times in compositions of this nature.

Mr. JAY, a Dissenting Minister at Bath, has presented the public with a volume of *Hortatory Sermons*: they are written in a clear, manly, and persuasive style, and will not fail to be read with pleasure and improvement.

Mr. ESTLIN has also published a volume of "*Sermons, designed chiefly as a Preservative from Infidelity and Religious Indifference.*"

These excellent Discourses were designed for the younger part of Mr. Estlin's audience, and particularly for his pupils and children. They who are acquainted with the high respectability of Mr. Estlin's character, the solidity of his understanding, and the extent of his acquirements, will expect in these Sermons the display of a large portion of benevolence, and to derive from them much sound and serious advice: such expectations will not be disappointed. This volume may be strongly recommended to parents and the masters of families, as the discourses are particularly addressed to the rising generation.

"*An Apology for the People called Methodists; containing a concise Account of their Origin and Progress, Doctrine, Discipline, and Designs; humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Friends of Christianity. By* JOSEPH BENSON."

A publication of this sort was much wanted: the Methodists are a very large, and, it is said, increasing body of religionists: their tenets, discipline, and designs, are often misunderstood, and of course misrepresented. The present work, written by one of the society, taken as a mere historical memoir, is curious and interesting; and, as the vindication of misrepresented doctrines, it becomes of still more importance. "Our end," say the Methodists, "is not to form a sect, or to bring people to this or the other speculative opinion, mode of worship, or form of church-government, but simply to make them Christians—Christians in heart and life, in temper, word, and work—such as lived in the early days of christianity, and such as we conceive may still live." This publication is altogether well worth perusal.

To enumerate the multiplicity of single sermons which have been published, and of religious tracts, in shilling and eighteen-penny pamphlets, would occupy more of our room and our patience than we can afford to bestow on them, it is time to proceed to

CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND PHILOLOGY.

"ΠΛΟΥΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΧΑΙΡΩΝΕΩΣ ΤΑ ΗΘΙΚΑ. *Plutarchi Chæronensis Moralia; id est, Opera, exceptis Vitis, reliqua Græca emendavit, notationem emendationum, et Latinam Xylandri interpretationem cosligatam subjunxit, Animadversiones explicandis Rebus ac Verbis, item Indices copiosos adjecit Daniel Wyttenbach,*

Hiſt. Eloq. Litt. Gr. & Lat. in illuſtri Athen. Amſtelod. Prof. XI. Tom.

It is ſufficient to announce the publication of this valuable work, by the Univerſity of Oxford. About thirty years ago, Profeſſor Wyttenbach publiſhed Plutarch's Treatiſe *De Serâ Numinis vindictâ*, and gave the claſſical world an aſſurance that it was his intention to publiſh in the ſame manner an entire edition of that author. Part of this great and difficult work is now completed; the eleven volumes already publiſhed comprehend the text of the Morals, a Latin verſion, and various Readings. The learned Profeſſor means to publiſh ſeparately the Notes and Indices, and afterwards to proceed to the Lives. The labour and learning employed in this voluminous work are with difficulty to be appreciated. Sincerely do we hope that Profeſſor Wyttenbach may enjoy that health and retirement which are neceſſary to the proſecution of his purſuit.

"ΑΝΑΛΕΚΤΑ ΜΕΙΖΟΝΑ. *Pars altera, Poetica Complectens, cum notis Philologicis, quas partim collegit, partim ſcripſit* ANDREAS DALZEL, S.R.S. *Edin.*"

This will be found a very ſerviceable book at ſchools: the notes are numerous, and diſplay that critical acumen for which Profeſſor Dalzel has long been diſtinguiſhed, and the collection itſelf does great credit to his judgment and his taſte. The Poetical Excerpta are divided into five parts: the firſt conſiſts of ſelections from Homer, Heſiod, and Apollonius Rhodius; the notes upon Homer are preceded by an elegant Latin diſſertation on his life and writings. The ſecond part conſiſts of the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles, and the Medea of Euripides. The third contains the principal beauties of Theocritus, and ſome pleaſing compoſitions of Moſchus and Bion. In the fourth diviſion are given the Excerpta Lyrica, which are divided into Odes, Scholia, and Peans. Theſe ſelections are from various authors, as alſo are the miſcellanies compoſing the fifth part, which is divided into Hymns, Παραι, and Epigrams.

"*Select Odes of Anacreon, with Critical Annotations. To which are added Tranſlations and Imitations of the other Ancient Authors, by the late* Rev. HERCULES YOUNGE."

Theſe tranſlations have the merit of fidelity, but the ſpirit of Anacreon is evaporated; they are much inferior to the elegant, though free, tranſlation of Mr. Moore: the remaining tranſlations are from Bion, Moſchus, Catullus, Horace, and Phocylides.

"*The Works of Virgil, tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe, by Mr. Dryden. A new edition, reviſed and corrected by* JOHN CAREY, L.L.D. 3 *vols.*"

No work in the language ſtood more in need of correction than Dryden's Virgil: the number and groſſneſs of the typographical inaccuracies which diſfigured the firſt edition are notorious. The ſecond edition, publiſhed alſo in the life-time of the tranſlator, was but little improved. The third, publiſhed in 1709, after Dryden's death, is merely a ſervile, though not faithful, copy of the ſecond: "as to the ſubſequent publications, they plainly appear to have been each copied from the laſt preceding, as each preſerves all the errors of its immediate predeceſſor, with the addition of a new crop of its own growth." Dr. Carey is ſingularly well qualified for the laborious taſk of correction, and in this edition has preſented to the public a moſt acceptable work.

"*Anecdotes of the Engliſh Language: chiefly regarding the local Dialect of London and its Environs; whence it will appear that the Natives of the Metropolis and its Vicinities, have not corrupted the Language of their Anceſtors; in a Letter from* SAMUEL PEGGE, ESQ. F.S.A. *to an old Acquaintance and Co-fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.*"

A ſingular exception to the dryneſs of philological enquiry! Mr. Pegge has defended the *cockney* dialect from the charge of baſeneſs and corruption, by endeavouring to ſhew that its peculiarities are rather the remains of an ancient legitimate mode of ſpeaking, than ſheer unauthoriſed vulgariſms. Mr. Pegge diſplays a great deal of odd out-of-the-way knowledge, and his work is extremely amuſing.

"*A Specimen of the Conformity of the European Languages, particularly the Engliſh, with the Oriental Languages, eſpecially the Perſian; in the Order of the Alphabet, with Notes and Authorities, by* STEPHEN WESTON, B.D. &c. &c.

Mr. Weſton remarks that conformity and etymology are not preciſely the ſame things, the former implying the deſcent or derivation of a word from its original, and the latter the ſimple reſemblance of one word to another, having the ſame radical letters in the ſame form. That there is a conformity, or vocal reſemblance between the Engliſh language and the Perſian, is very probably true; that they have any common fountain of ſimilitude, any common etymological ſound is not very ſatisfactorily proved. But the birds of the air have ſo much of this *conformity*

of

of language among themſelves, that we never miſtake the tone of a bird for that of a beaſt. Etymologiſts oftentimes flatter themſelves with the diſcovery of reſemblances which are purely ideal.

ANTIQUITIES AND TOPOGRAPHY.

" *The Hiſtory and Antiquities of Reading, by the* Rev. CHARLES COATES, L.L.B.&c.

Mr. Coates has relieved the dryneſs of antiquarian reſearch by the introduction of much curious biographical and hiſtorical information, illuſtrative of ancient manners and cuſtoms. His work is executed with great care, and nothing ſeemed to have eſcaped the author which could throw light upon the early annals of the town whoſe hiſtory he relates.

" *The Hiſtory of the Roman Wall which croſſes the Iſland of Britain, from the German Ocean to the Iriſh Sea, deſcribing its ancient ſtate, and its appearance in the year* 1801, *by* W. HUTTON, F. A. S. S."

At the age of ſeventy-eight, the writer of this entertaining volume undertook, and performed a journey of ſix hundred miles to ſee this celebrated wall, and he travelled over the whole length of it! Mr. Hutton has compoſed a curious antiquarian memoir.

Mr. Nichols proceeds in his laborious undertaking " *The Hiſtory and Antiquities of Leiceſter.*" He has publiſhed the firſt part of volume III.

" *Taxatio Eccleſiaſtica Angliæ et Walliæ auctoritate P. Nicholai IV. Circa A D.* 1291. *Printed by command of his Majeſty King George the Third, &c. In purſuance of an addreſs of the Houſe of Commons of Great Britain.*"

A very valuable book of reference.

" *A new edition with material additions and improvements is publiſhed, of Captain Groſe's Military Antiquities, reſpecting a Hiſtory of the Engliſh Army, from the Conqueſt to the preſent Time.*"

" The principal defect of the laſt edition was the want of arrangement and method, which cauſed a certain degree of confuſion, and made the work ſeem void of chronological order. This the editor has endeavoured to remedy in the preſent edition, by a diviſion of the whole into diſtinct chapters. Some errors, which will unavoidably find their way into every original work, have been corrected; and the hiſtory, which in no part reached further than 1785, has been brought down to the year 1800."

NATURAL HISTORY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AND PHYSICS.

" *A Synopſis of the Britiſh Fuci, by* DAWSON TURNER, A. M. &c.

Theſe ſmall volumes will be found a great acquiſition to botany: they confer great honour on the induſtry of Mr. Turner's reſearches and the accuracy of his obſervations. The taſk of deſcribing Britiſh Fuci is beſet with difficulties; for, in addition to thoſe which are common to all the orders of the claſs of cryptogamia, there are others ariſing from the element which the *fuci* inhabit and the difficulty of approaching them. The preſent work, plain and unexpenſive in its appearance, and modeſtly entitled a Synopſis of Britiſh Fuci, is in reality a general hiſtory of theſe plants, compriſing not only full and accurate deſcriptions of each ſpecies, but an account of whatever has been done by former writers to elucidate this obſcure ſubject, and affording critical remarks upon their reſpective works. The preſent volumes are written in Engliſh: Mr. Turner has it in contemplation to undertake at ſome future period the bolder taſk of publiſhing a hiſtory of all the fuci hitherto known, which of courſe will be addreſſed to the learned of all nations, in the only language which is common to them.

" *An Eſſay on the Relation between the Specific Gravities, and the Strengths and Values of Spirituous Liquors; with rules for the adaptation of Mr. Gilpin's Tables to the Preſent Standard, and Two new Tables for finding the per Centage and Concentration when the ſpecific Gravity and Temperature are given. By* ATKINS *and* Co. *Mathematical Inſtrument Makers.*"

A very uſeful volume, made additionally valuable by the tables, added to facilitate the uſe of Mr. Gilpin's in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

" *Ornithological Dictionary; or, Alphabetical Synopſis of Britiſh Birds. By* GEORGE MONTAGU, F. L. S."

The plan of this Dictionary is to give the characteriſtic diſtinctions of each genus, with references to all Engliſh works of credit on the ſubject, and to ſome authors in other languages. The other birds belonging to the ſame genus are deſcribed ſeparately, with references alſo to works in which they are to be found. Mr. Montagu inſerts the popular and provincial, as well as the ſcientific, names of birds; referring from the former to the latter for the ſynonyms and deſcription of the bird. This is an excellent plan, and very much facilitates the ſtudies of the young ornithologiſt. It is much to be wiſhed that ſimilar Dictionaries may be compiled, referring to the other principal claſſes of nature.

" *Entomologia Britannica, ſiſtens Inſecta Britanniæ Indigena, ſecundum Methodum*

dum Linneanam Diſpoſita. Auctore Thomâ Marſham, Soc. Linn. Lond. Theſaurario, &c. Tomus I."

This is an incipient work: rather than wait for the completion of his deſign, Mr. Marſham determined to diſcuſs one order before he entered on another, and he has now preſented us with a ſyſtematic catalogue of *coleopterous* inſects. In an elegant preface he has ſtated his reaſon for rejecting the Fabrician mode of arrangement, and adds ſixteen genera to thoſe laid down by Linnæus.

"*The Mineralogy of Derbyſhire: with a Deſcription of the moſt intereſting Mines in the North of England, in Scotland, and in Wales; and an Analyſis of Mr. Williams's Work, entitled "The Mineral Kingdom." Subjoined is a Gloſſary of the Terms and Phraſes uſed by Miners in Derbyſhire. By* JOHN MAWE."

This is an uſeful work: Mr. Mawe has treated his ſubject in a very pleaſing and perſpicuous manner.

Preparatory to a courſe of lectures on the philoſophy of chemiſtry, and the connection of that ſcience with the arts and the other ſciences, Mr. ANT. TODD THOMPSON publiſhed an "*Eſſay on the general Study of Experimental Philoſophy,*" in which he points out the great uſefulneſs of ſuch knowledge in all departments of life, and particularly the application of the knowledge of experimental philoſophy and chemiſtry to the arts, as well as to the general wants of the human ſpecies. Mr. Turner, one of the Secretaries to the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Newcaſtle, and Lecturer in the New Inſtitution, has alſo publiſhed the "*General Introductory Diſcourſe,*" which he delivered, explaining the objects, advantages, and intended plan of the inſtitution which has recently been eſtabliſhed in Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, for Public Lectures on Natural Philoſophy.

The ſecond part is publiſhed of the "*Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, for the year* 1802."

The limits of our brief compendium will not allow us to enlarge on the contents of theſe volumes, as they make their periodical appearance: it is unneceſſary to ſay, that with papers of inſignificant value they contain others which highly promote the intereſts of ſcience.

Volume VIII. is alſo publiſhed of "*The Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy.*"

Volume V. part II. is alſo publiſhed of "*Memoirs of the Philoſophical Society of Mancheſter.*"

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

"*Practical Obſervations in Surgery illuſtrated with Caſes, by* W. HEY, ESQ. F. R. S. *Senior Surgeon to the General Infirmary, Leed.*"

Mr. Hey is a very old and reſpectable practitioner, and the habit which he purſued of committing to paper any thing which occurred in the courſe of the day, that was new and curious, has enabled him to collect materials for a very intereſting volume. Among the ſubjects treated of, which give riſe to the moſt original obſervations and exhibit the moſt curious facts, are thoſe on cataracts, fractures of the ſkull, and ſtrangulated hernia.

"*Attempt to inveſtigate the Cauſe of the Egyptian Opthalmia; with Obſervations on its Nature and different Modes of Cure; by* GEORGE POWER, *Aſſiſtant Surgeon to the Twenty-third Regiment of Foot.*"

After noticing the different hypotheſes which have been ſuggeſted to account for this extraordinary diſeaſe, Mr. Power propoſes one which does not appear to us more ſatisfactory than thoſe which have preceded it. He ſuppoſes that the immenſe quantities of animal and vegetable ſubſtances which abound in Egypt, when acted on by great heat and moiſture cannot fail to paſs into putrefactive fermentation, and that putrid effluvia muſt then aſſume the higheſt degree of malignity. But this putrefactive proceſs muſt go on to as great a degree of malignity in twenty other places, where opthalmia is unknown, as in Egypt. Mr. Power continues: "The ammoniacal and fixed alkaline ſalts, either in a naſcent ſtate, or combined with different acids, whilſt floating in the wind or depoſited with the dews, may tend to occaſion an ulceration of the fauces, together with a peeling of the ſkin from the face and hands; and from their pungency muſt be peculiarly deſtructive to the eyes." Among the prediſpoſing cauſes which ſubject Egyptians to this malady, Mr. Power enumerates corporeal and mental debility, induced by the heat of the climate, partly by the abuſe of the tepid and cold bath, exceſſive venery, opium, tobacco, and poor diet. To which muſt be added "the extenſive ſteril plain, that is conſtantly preſented to the eye, bounded only by the horizon: its glowing ſurface ſtrongly reflecting the rays of the Sun, which torture the eye by impreſſing too great a qnantity of light on the retina; at the ſame time, that the acting organ finding nothing to relieve the view, or to afford an idea of diſtance, becomes unavoidably excited beyond its proper ſphere of action." Another local cauſe is ſtated to be the cuſtom of ſleeping at night in the open air, imbibing with every inſpiration, and abſorbing at every pore, the putrid *virus* contained in the deſcending dews.

Among the moſt efficient remedies Mr. Power

Power ranks opium, taken internally, a quarter of a grain every four or ſix hours. "It is a fact no leſs ſurpriſing than true, (ſays he) that in the ſpace of a month from the adoption of this remedy we were enabled to reſtore to the army almoſt every opthalmic patient in a ſtate of convaleſcence, or of perfect health."

A new edition, expanded from one to five 8vo. volumes, with twenty quarto plates, is juſt publiſhed, of "*The Edinburgh Practice of Phyſic.*" The firſt and ſecond relate to Medicines, the third and fourth to Surgery, and the fifth to Midwifery, a ſubject which was not comprehended in the former edition. To each ſeparate branch of practice is prefixed an introduction, giving a conciſe view of its hiſtory and progreſs, from the earlieſt periods to the preſent day. The compiler has collected his materials, generally ſpeaking, from the beſt ſources, and has arranged them with judgment and perſpicuity. The plates are very well engraved.

Dr. Hooper has publiſhed his "*Obſervations on the Epidemical Diſeaſes now prevailing* (1803) *in London, with their Diviſions, Method of Treatment, Prevention, &c.*"

The Doctor conſiders four epidemic diſeaſes as having viſited the metropolis at the ſame time, namely the *peripneumonia vera, peripneumonia notha, catarrha, and rheumatiſmus acutus.* Dr. Hooper's mode of treatment appears to have been very judicious and his obſervations are worthy of attention.

Dr. Winterbottom's "*Medical Directions for the Uſe of Navigators and Settlers in hot Climates,*" have come to a ſecond edition.

Theſe directions are extremely ſenſible; they are conveyed in plain unprofeſſional language; and, if ſtrictly attended to, may ſave the health of many a ſettler in Africa and the Weſt Indies.

"*An Account of the Diſcovery and Operation of a New Medicine for the Gout.*"

A puff or not a puff, that is the queſtion: the anonymous author of this tract humouroufly deſcribes himſelf as having been a victim to the dæmon of gout: a dæmon "whoſe very dalliance is torture, and whoſe frequent embraces are more odious than death." By drinking the extracted juice of a ripe fruit he found the effect to be a gradual diminution of the extreme ſenſibility of the inflamed parts, and this perceptibly in a few hours. For *certain reaſons*, ſuch as the inadequate ſtock in hand, this anonymous author has not told us the remedy, but aſſures us that *in a ſhort time* it will be under the ſtrict guardianſhip and control of a few medical practitioners in different quarters of the kingdom. Although from the mode in which this pamphlet is publiſhed, and from its extravagant price we have *ſome reaſon* to ſuſpect quackery, it is but common juſtice to ſay that the names of Drs. Bradley and Beddoes are brought forward in teſtimony of the *orthodoxy* of the medicine.

"*An Entire New and Original Work, being a complete Treatiſe upon Spinæ Pedum; containing ſeveral important Diſcoveries. Illuſtrated with Copper-plates, exhibiting the different Species of Spinæ. By* Heyman Lion, *Chiropediſt.*" !!!

Mercy on us, under what infinite obligations is the healing art to theſe German doctors! There is a ſtory in circulation of a countryman of this ſkilful chiropediſt, and a brother of the knife, that, emulous of the honour conferred by the Emperor upon a Pruſſian, for his ſkill in the cure of wounds, he advertiſed that by dint of indefatigable reſearches he had diſcovered a method of cure ſo efficacious and ſpeedy, that for a certain ſecurity and indubitable proof of his own ſuperior ſkill, he was ready to receive any wound with a ſabre upon the cranium, the fleſhy part of the arm, or any other part of the body, which he pledged himſelf to heal within four-and-twenty hours. In the cloſe of his propoſals he inſinuates that if any great perſonage ſhould patroniſe the undertaking, for the good of ſociety, he ſhould have no objection to ſhooting himſelf: it would certainly be for the good of ſociety if ſome of his fellow-quacks followed this patriotic example. Gentle reader, the pamphlet before us is a learned *half-guinea* treatiſe upon corn-cutting! After all, the *methodus medendi* of that celebrated practitioner, Dr. Laſt, is the moſt efficient. On his examination, when aſked how he cured corns?—"I plucks 'em up by the root," quoth the Doctor.—It muſt be acknowledged that this is a *radical* cure.

"*Facts and Obſervations reſpecting the Air Pump, Vapour Bath, in Gout, Rheumatiſm, Palſy, and other Diſeaſes, by* Ralph Blegborough, M. D."

The machine here recommended is extremely ingenious, and Dr. Blegborough has explained its nature and operation with much perſpicuity.

Dr. Trotter has publiſhed a third volume of his "*Medicina Nautica,*" a book in every reſpect extremely valuable. Dr. Trotter has paid infinite attention to the diſeaſes of our brave ſeamen, and nothing eſcapes his animadverſion which is in any degree injurious to their health,

and,

and, as necessarily connected with their health—their comfort.

MATHEMATICS.

"*Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; containing amusing Dissertations and Enquiries, concerning a Variety of Subjects, the most remarkable and proper to excite Curiosity and Attention to the whole Range of Mathematical and Philosophical Sciences, &c. First composed by M. Ozanam, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c. lately recomposed and greatly enlarged by M. Montucla, and now translated into English, and improved, with many Additions and Observations, by* CHARLES HUTTON, L.L.D. F.R.S. &c. *Four large Volumes 8vo. with nearly one hundred quarto plates.*"

In these volumes we have the united labours of three celebrated mathematicians. Dr. Hutton the translator and editor of this new edition of Ozanam's Recreations has given an account of the life and writings of Ozanam himself, together with a neat sketch of the life of Montucla. It will not be improper to notice the contents of these volumes: the *first* is divided into two parts, the former treating of Arithmetic, the latter of Geometry, in which a great number of well chosen problems are solved with much eloquence and simplicity. The second volume is divided into three parts, and presents the reader with various problems and discussions relating to mechanics, optics, acoustics, and music. The *third* volume comprehends astronomy, chronology, gnomonics, navigation, architecture, and pyrotechny. The *fourth* is entirely devoted to Physics, or Natural Philosophy, and is divided into four parts; the first of which Dr. Montucla states, in his preface, to be a kind of Philosophical Miscellany, in which are collected the most curious questions of every kind. It commences with a necessary introduction, which contains an accurate account of every thing known and best approved in regard to the properties of fire, of air, of water, and of earth. A view is then taken of the different branches of Natural Philosophy in general: experiments on air, hydraulic and hydrostatic recreations; the history of thermometers, barometers, and hygrometers, with the method of constructing them; remarkable problems in physical astronomy, solved according to their real principles; curious observations on the divisibility of matter, the tenuity of odours, and that of light, &c. question respecting comets; an account and examination of some singular and ingenious opinions on that subject; explanation and history of intermittent springs, phenomena of ice, the method of producing it, the analysis of paper kites, &c. these are the principal articles which compose this part; a proper idea of which can only be formed by consulting the table of contents. The principal phenomena of magnetism, electricity, and chemistry occupy the remaining parts of this work, the last of which concludes with a Dissertation on the philosopher's Stone; on potable gold; and on palingenesy; with an instructive history of Chemical Problems. If the subjects elucidated in these volumes are the mere *recreations* of men of science, what can we imagine to constitute their serious pursuits and their severer studies?

"*Geometrical Propositions demonstrated after the manner of the Ancients. Translated from the Latin of the late Dr. Stewart.*"

This is the title-page to a part only of the volume in which these propositions are contained; and it is the beginning of a series of tracts on mathematical subjects, published by Professor Leybourn, of the Royal Military College, in Buckinghamshire. The propositions are followed by Playfair's Origin and Investigation of Porisms; Wallace's Geometrical Porisms; Hamilton's Essay on the Principles of Mechanics; Landen on the Mechanic Power, as far as relates to Equilibriums; Hellin's Force of Oscillating Bodies on their Centres of Suspension; Ivory's Rectification of the Ellipsis; Herschell on the Nature of the Sun and fixed Stars; Rumford on Heat by Friction and its Weight; Gough on the Variety of Voices; Swayne on Glauber's Salts; Collier on Iron and Steel; Tenant on the Use of Lime in Agriculture. All these are tracts of acknowledged merit, and deserving the attention of mathematicians and philosophers.

BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Mason, (author of the Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary), has published in a three-and sixpenny pamphlet the "Life of Richard Earl Howe."

Surely the long and active services of this venerable nobleman might have afforded materials for an historical memoir of considerable interest. It should ever be remembered that Biography is the handmaid of History. Such as the present volume is, we are thankful for it: the facts relative to his Lordship, from his boyhood till the year 1763, are given on the authority of Mr. Edward L'Epine, who was his Lordship's private secretary and attended him in all his naval expeditions till that time; from which period the writer takes

takes the reſponſibility of the narrative on himſelf. It is well known that the gallant admiral, on more occaſions than one, ſuffered ſeverely from the clamours of the public, who, as they often miſtake raſhneſs for courage, on the other hand, are too prone to brand a praiſeworthy caution with the opprobrious name of cowardice. Mr. Maſon has defended the noble Admiral from ſuch ungrateful and diſhonourable aſperſions, and enriched his narrative with a number of anecdotes illuſtrative of Lord Howe's courage and intrepidity, of his coolneſs, his judgment, and his foreſight. Mr. Maſon's ſtyle of compoſition is reprehenſible for its coarſeneſs.

"*Public Characters of* 1802 *and* 1803."

This work proceeds with the ſame intereſt which at firſt diſtinguiſhed it: the characters are drawn with as much impartiality as can be expected. The account of Mr. Watt, which is given in this volume, is particularly valuable.

"*Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. Sir James Eardley Wilmot, Knt. late Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c. with ſome Original Letters.*"

This life was drawn up by his ſon, now one of the Maſters in Chancery, for the purpoſe of prefixing it to a work containing the legal opinions of Sir Eardley; but being deemed too large to be annexed to a profeſſional book, yet too intereſting to be much curtailed, it is now ſeparately publiſhed. Sir Eardley was a very eminent lawyer and a very honourable man. He was appointed Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas in 1766, and preſided there till his reſignation in 1771, having twice refuſed the high office of Chancellor. He died, at the age of eighty two, February 5, 1792.

"*Female Biography; or, Memoirs of illuſtrious and celebrated Women of all Ages and Countries. Alphabetically arranged, by* MARY HAYS, 6 *vols.*"

In theſe volumes we contemplate the laudable and ſucceſsful exertions of a female to reſcue her ſex from the charge of being endued with inferior powers of mind. The *lords of the creation* may, in theſe entertaining and well written volumes, read the lives of above 250 females, who have been celebrated for virtue, wiſdom, or fortitude, by authors of various nations. The authorities are, chiefly, Ballard, Bayle, and Gibbons; the Dictionaire Hiſtorique, Biographium Fœmineum, and ſome individual hiſtorians.—The man who enjoys not the love of the fair ſex is forlorn and ſolitary in the boſom of ſociety: he who deſerves not their love, who returns its kind offices with ſcorn, unkindneſs, or neglect, is a monſter!

"*The Life of Poggio Bracciolini. By the* REV. WILLIAM SHEPHERD." In his preface Mr. Shepherd obſerves that the ſervices rendered to the cauſe of literature by Poggio Bracciolini, have been noticed with due applauſe by Mr. Roſcoe in his celebrated Life of Lorenzo de Medici. "From the peruſal of that elegant publication, I was led to imagine, (he continues) that the hiſtory of Poggio muſt contain a rich fund of information reſpecting the revival of letters. A curſory examination of the Baſil edition of his works convinced me that I was not miſtaken; and I felt a wiſh to direct the attention of the public to the merits of an author, whoſe productions had afforded me no ſmall degree of pleaſure." Such were the motives which induced Mr. Shepherd to collect materials for a detailed account of the life and writings of this eminent reviver of literature; and it is due to him to acknowledge that he has directed his reſearches into whatever volumes could illuſtrate the literary, civil, and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of the period of which he treats, introducing into his elegantly written narrative ſuch extracts from the writings of Poggio as tend to illuſtrate not only his own character, but that of the times in which he lived.

"*The Life and Poſthumous Writings of William Cowper, Eſq. With an introductory Letter to the Right Hon. Earl Cowper, by* WILLIAM HAYLEY, ESQ."

Mr. Hayley has *contrived* to find in the hiſtory of the life of a poet—a ſtudious, ſolitary, and agreſtic poet—materials for two quarto volumes! He has alſo *contrived* to *make* theſe *books*, as it ſhould ſeem, without any great labour of his own. Large extracts from the private and *unintereſting* correſpondence of the poet are ſlightly connected by his biographer; to whom, however, we are under obligations for not having produced two volumes more, which he probably could have done with the ſame facility! But in ſo much reverence do we hold the name of Cowper that we can bring ourſelves to excuſe this ſuſpicious and tedious prolixity of his biographer; and, if we muſt have two expenſive quarto volumes, prefer the careleſs chit-chat of Cowper to the affected, artificial, and involved ſtyle of Mr. Hayley. In early life the unhappy poet was diſappointed in his affections: his biographer inſinuates that the deep

gloom

gloom which overſpread his life was *immediately* produced by his diſtreſſing exceſs of diffidence, which it was neceſſary to overcome on occaſion of his appointment to the office of clerk of the journals in the Houſe of Lords. When this place was obtained for him, his perſonal attendance at the bar was deemed unneceſſary: in conſequence of a parliamentary diſpute, however, it became requiſite, and "his terrors on this occaſion aroſe to ſuch an aſtoniſhing height, that they utterly overwhelmed his reaſon." But it is moſt probable that a mind ſo exquiſitely ſenſitive as Cowper's, received from the object of its early unrequited attachment that ſhock which deſtroyed its manhood, and laid proſtrate all its ſtrength. "Nature (ſays Mr. Hayley) had given him a warm conſtitution, and had he been proſperous in early love, it is probable that he might have enjoyed a more uniform and happy train of health. But a diſappointment of the heart, ariſing from the cruelty of fortune, threw a cloud on his juvenile ſpirit. Thwarted in love, the native fire of his temperament turned impetuouſly into the kindred channel of devotion. The ſmothered flames of deſire uniting with the vapours of conſtitutional melancholy, and the fervency of religious zeal, produced altogether that irregularity of corporeal ſenſation and of mental health, which gave ſuch extraordinary viciſſitudes of ſplendor and of darkneſs to his mortal career, and made Cowper at times an idol of the pureſt admiration, and at times an object of the ſincereſt pity." A happy ſpecimen of the ſimplicity and artleſſneſs of Mr. Hayley's ſtyle! Smothered flames uniting with vapours, producing by the addition of religious fervency, certain irregularities of corporeal ſenſation and mental health!! A chemiſt would be puzzled to analyze the compound.—Cowper then ſpeaks of his propenſity to rhyme, in one of his letters, where he is referring to the publication of his firſt volume: "My labours (ſays he) are principally the production of the laſt winter; all indeed, except a few of the minor pieces. When I can find no other occupation, I think; and when I think I am very apt to do it in rhyme. Hence it comes to paſs that the ſeaſon of the year which generally pinches off the flowers of poetry, unfolds mine, ſuch as they are, and crowns me with a winter garland. In this reſpect, therefore, I and my cotemporary bards are by no means upon a par. They write when the delightful influences of fine weather, fine proſpects, and a briſk motion of the animal ſpirits make poetry almoſt the language of nature; and I, when icicles depend from all the leaves of the Parnaſſian laurel, and when a reaſonable man would as little expect to ſucceed in verſe, as to hear a blackbird whiſtle. This muſt be my apology for whatever want of fire and animation you may obſerve in what you will ſhortly have the peruſal of. As to the public, if they like me not, there is no remedy."

We have not forgotten the obligations we are under to Mr. Hayley for his noble defence of Milton; and although the work before us is not preciſely ſuch as we could have wiſhed, it would be ungrateful not to return him thanks for it. Many of the letters of Cowper are exceedingly elegant, and preſent a delineation to the very life of his character and feelings. But Mr. Hayley has not made his ſelection with ſufficient judgment: it appears to us that there are many letters which it would have been more delicate to have ſuppreſſed.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOURS.

It is a fact well known to the generality of our readers, that in the progreſs of the late war, when the Turks were preparing to oppoſe a reſiſtance to the French armies, by which their Egyptian territory had been invaded, a plan was formed by our miniſters, to ſend out a detachment of artilleriſts and engineers, to cooperate with the army of the Grand Vizier, and to afford it all the aid which a very ſuperior ſkill in military tactics could ſupply. To this military miſſion Dr. WITTMAN was attached in his profeſſional capacity; and to this circumſtance the public are indebted for his

"*Travels in Turkey, Aſia Minor, Syria, and acroſs the Deſert into Egypt.*"

He had before him ſuch a field of obſervation and ſuch opportunities as has ſeldom, if ever, fallen to the lot of any Britiſh individual. And as he allowed nothing to eſcape his notice which might intereſt or inſtruct; his travels form a rich miſcellany, in which the ſubjects are conſtantly and moſt agreeably varied. The ſcene of his travels is not only ſacred and claſſic ground, but it is rendered immediately intereſting to us by recent events. Many of thoſe events which reflect honour on our country are recorded in this work; and the picture which it exhibits of the manners, cuſtoms, religion, laws, and ſcience (if ſuch it may be called) of the Turks, is more ſtriking than any that has been preſented to us

ſince the juſtly admired letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Dr. Wittman was phyſician to the Britiſh military miſſion, which accompanied the Grand Vizier in his progreſs from Conſtantinople to Egypt; and, in his medical capacity, he attended the Vizier, and all the principal officers of ſtate for nearly two years. He had, therefore, the beſt opportunity of obſerving the Turkiſh manners and character. He alſo made excurſions in the courſe of his progreſs to every place which was worthy of the attention of the curious traveller.

Shortly after his arrival at Conſtantinople our author took up his abode in the delightful village of Buyukdere, in the vicinity of that capital, to wait there until the Britiſh Miſſion ſhould take its departure for Syria and Egypt. Among the inhabitants of the above village there are many Greeks; the following is his animated deſcription of the females of that nation.

"The Greek women have the face, which is beautiful and of an oval form, uncovered. Their eyes are black, as are alſo their eye-brows, to which, as well as to their eye-lids, they pay a particular attention, rubbing them over, to beſtow on them a deeper hue, with a leaden ore reduced to an impalpable powder, blended with an unctuous matter to give it conſiſtence. Their complexion is generally pale. They wear their hair, which is of a great length, and of a deep ſhining black, in treſſes, and ſometimes turned back, in a fanciful way, on the head. In other inſtances it hangs looſely down the back, extending to the hips. They are commonly dreſſed in a pelice of ſilk, ſatin, or ſome other material: they are coſtly in their attire, in the choice of which they are not attached to any particular colour. On the head they wear a ſmall cap.

"The Greek women marry at about the age of fifteen; they are ſhort lived. At twenty-five they wrinkle and decay, bearing the appearance altogether of old women. They have fine children, who, however, partake of the pallid complexion of the mothers. It is unqueſtionably to the too frequent uſe of the warm bath, to which the Greek women are ſo much habituated, that their very relaxed and debilitated ſtate is to be aſcribed; and this abuſe, added to their natural indolence and their inaction, as certainly tends to ſhorten their lives."

The limits to which we are neceſſarily confined, would not allow us to follow our author through the great diverſity of valuable details with which his Travels in Turkey, Aſia Minor, Egypt, and Syria, abound. We ſhall, therefore, refer our readers, who are deſirous to avail themſelves of the curious and multifarious information it contains, to the work itſelf. The following is his deſcription of the proceſſion at Conſtantinople, on the opening of the Beyram Courbam, or ſecond paſchal feaſt.

"About eight o'clock (in the morning) the proceſſion commenced; but the Grand Seignor did not make his appearance until half paſt nine. The dreſſes of all thoſe who compoſed the proceſſion were ſplendid and coſtly. The fine horſes on which they were mounted, and more eſpecially thoſe of the eunuchs and principal officers of ſtate, were moſt gorgeouſly capariſoned, the houſings of many of them being of gold embroidery, ſtudded with precious ſtones, by which a very brilliant effect was produced. In the turban of the Grand Seignor was a beautiful aigrette of very great value, the diamonds of which it was compoſed being of uncommon magnitude. Several of his horſes, on which his ſhield and various trophies were carried, were led in the proceſſion; and being very richly caparifoned, and ornamented with a profuſion of diamonds, rubies, and other precious ſtones, gave a brilliancy and magnificence to the ſcene, which far exceeded any idea I could have previouſly formed of it.

"During the proceſſion a Turkiſh officer was conſtantly employed in throwing on the heads of the populace handfuls of new paras (ſmall coins.) The conteſt which enſued, to pick them up, afforded to the Turkiſh ſpectators no little amuſement.

"The Grand Seignor, who was very ſuperbly mounted, was followed by his ſword-bearer, carrying his ſabre, the hilt of which was profuſely ſtudded with diamonds. Next came ſeveral officers of his ſeraglio, richly dreſſed, bearing on cuſhions his turbans, ornamented with diamonds and other gems. The ſtreets were lined on each ſide with janiſſaries, whoſe dreſs caps appeared to me both ridiculous and unbecoming. As the Sultan paſſed along, he from time to time bowed with great affability to the people, all of whom proſtrated themſelves at his approach.

"The kiſla aga, or chief of the eunuchs, officiated at the moſque, and wore on his return a valuable pelice and a rich caftan, with which the Grand Seignor had preſented him. Several other caftans, of

of qualities ſuited to the rank of thoſe for whom they were deſtined, were diſtributed by the Sultan on this occaſion.

"The proceſſion was conducted with great decorum, and throughout the whole of it the beſt order obſerved. It would be impoſſible to deſcribe all the ſtriking appearances it exhibited, or to enter into a detail of the great variety and extreme ſingularity of the magnificent coſtumes which were diſplayed. To be brief—it afforded to us ſtrangers a ſpectacle truly novel and intereſting, and fully repaid us for the trouble we had taken to be comprehended among the number of the ſpectators. By eleven o'clock the ſtreets were cleared."

Of the celebrated ſtory reſpecting the atrocious conduct of Bonaparte at Jaffa, the following is Dr. Wittman's candid repreſentation.

"The city is ſurrounded by a ſtone wall, provided, at certain diſtances, with towers alternately ſquare and round. Notwithſtanding this wall cannot boaſt of any great ſtrength, it ſufficed to force Bonaparte's army to break ground, and to erect batteries againſt it to the ſouthward. After a breach had been effected, the French troops ſtormed and carried the place. It was probably owing to the obſtinate defence made by the Turks, that the French commander in chief was induced to give orders for the horrid maſſacre which ſucceeded. Four thouſand of the wretched inhabitants, who had ſurrendered, and who had in vain, implored the mercy of their conquerors, were, together with a part of the late Turkiſh garriſon of El-Ariſh (amounting, it has been ſaid, to five or ſix hundred) dragged out in cold blood, *four days after the French had obtained poſſeſſion of Jaffa*, to the ſand-hills, about a league diſtant, in the way to Gaza, and there moſt inhumanly put to death. I have ſeen the ſkeletons of theſe unfortunate victims, which lie ſcattered over the hills, a modern Golgotha, which remains a laſting diſgrace to a nation calling itſelf civilized. It would give pleaſure to the author of this work, as well as to every liberal mind, to hear theſe facts contradicted on ſubſtantial evidence. Indeed, I am ſorry to add, that the charge of cruelty againſt the French General does not reſt here. It having been reported that, previouſly to the retreat of the French army from Syria, their commander in chief had ordered all the French ſick at Jaffa to be poiſoned, I was led to make the inquiry to which every one who ſhould have viſited the ſpot would naturally have been directed, reſpecting an act of ſuch ſingular, and, it ſhould ſeem, wanton inhumanity. It concerns me to have to ſtate, not only that ſuch a circumſtance was poſitively aſſerted to have happened; but that, while in Egypt, an individual was pointed out to us, as having been the executioner of theſe diabolical commands."

The plates by which this work is accompanied, appear to us to be executed with great fidelity, and are extremely uſeful to the illuſtration of its contents. The ſtyle is generally elegant, and the information, with which the volume every where abounds, is full and intereſting.

In our laſt retroſpect we noticed General Regnier's pamphlet "*On the State of Egypt, after the Battle of Heliopolis.*" The expedition of the Engliſh has ſucceeded; but they have gathered only the laurels of ſucceſs; for never did they inſure their victory, either by their military movements, their courage, or their enterprize. Their timid march, notwithſtanding their enormous ſuperiority, perfectly points out what would have been their fate if the chief of the army of the eaſt had been worthy of his troops. Such are the terms in which General Regnier, a man of the firſt talents and moſt diſcriminating judgment, and who has preſented the public with by far the moſt intereſting account of the ſtate of Egypt, as to its reſources and revenue, its moral and phyſical, its military and political ſituation, of any writer who has treated on the ſubject ſince the French invaſion; ſuch are the terms in which he has ſoftened the defeat of his countrymen; he has aſſerted that the Britiſh troops were leſs indebted for ſucceſs to their own courage and the valour of their arms than to the incapacity of the general oppoſed to them.

Sir ROBERT WILSON, a gentleman of honor as well as rank, anxious to vindicate his fellow-ſoldiers from this diſgraceful aſperſion, immediately tranſlated that portion of General Regnier's work, which relates to the campaign of the eaſt, and the Britiſh and Turkiſh forces in Egypt, for the purpoſe of expoſing his miſtatements: he has ſince that time publiſhed in one quarto volume, "*A Hiſtory of the Britiſh Expedition to Egypt; to which is ſubjoined, a Sketch of the Preſent State of that Country, and its Means of Defence; illuſtrated with Maps, and a Portrait of Sir Ralph Abercrombie.*" His narrative is plain; where merit is due merit is beſtowed, the author laying it down as a maxim that the calumniation of

of an enemy is no evidence of courage. "When an officer writes, (ſays he), he ſhould remember that his military character is involved, and that no violence of party can juſtify a wilful perverſion of truth. As a man of honor, he ſhould be above demeaning himſelf by unjuſtly traducing the conduct of his enemies. The Engliſh Gazettes, and General Hutchinſon's orders might have directed General Regnier to a nobler line of conduct." This is perfectly true, and it is beneath General Regnier to impeach the valor of of the Britiſh ſoldiers; in the battle of the 13th, if the Engliſh acquired no reputation they certainly loſt none; in the battle of the 21ſt, the right wing of the Engliſh ſuſtained the ſhock of the whole French army. The ſucceſs of that day is attributable intirely to the bravery and extraordinary perſeverance of our troops; the obſtinacy of the conflict, and its deciſive termination in our favor ſeem to have overwhelmed both armies with aſtoniſhment. The Engliſh, ſurprized at their ſucceſs, appear not to have made that uſe of their victory which they might have done; from the 21ſt of March we waited until the 14th of April, before we preſented ourſelves at the gates of Roſetta, which were flung open at our approach. The capture of Fort Julien, garriſoned by 260 men, was the only military operation which was performed until the 5th of May, when General Hutchinſon began his march from El Hamed to Cairo, traverſing, in forty-two days, a ſpace of ground which the French had uſually marched over in four*. On the other hand the French ſuffered the Engliſh to improve the advantages of their victory—at their leiſure indeed—without any oppoſition. General Regneir cuts with a two-edged ſword; the military operations both of the Engliſh and the French are ſeverely criticiſed, and, as it ſeems, with reaſon. Had General Menou followed that plan of the campaign which General Regnier ſketched out in his letter from Cairo, there is no doubt but the Engliſh would have had more ſerious difficulties to encounter by the concentration of the French forces which Menou weakened by ſending a conſiderable body to oppoſe the Turks. And it does appear alſo that the Engliſh perpetually omitted to profit by thoſe advantages which they ought to have improved: at leaſt Sir Robert Wilſon does not appear to have repelled the charges againſt the Engliſh in any materiial point except as to the courage and firmneſs of the troops.

The character of the Firſt Conſul—or rather of General Napoleone Bonaparte, for the perſons muſt not be identified it ſeems—ſuffers ſeverely in Sir R. Wilſon's narrative. The charge which Bonaparte brought againſt Sir Sidney Smith of having embarked French priſoners on board a veſſel infected with the plague &c. &c. is diſproved; and others of a moſt horrible nature are retorted. The boaſted aſſault of Alexandria, ſays Sir Robert Wilſon, "was a contemptible as well as cruel action, altogether unworthy of Bonaparte's fame. Policy may excuſe the gaſconade of his diſpatches, but not the wanton ſtorm of a city for the ſake of ſtriking terror, and fixing an impreſſion of the French name throughout Egypt. The murder of the garriſon was a barbarous violence, and the indulgence granted to his troops of a three hours ſacking of the place; an act of unjuſtifiable inhumanity!!"

But the moſt damning charges are the deteſtable and atrocious maſſacre of the Turks at Jaffa, and the poiſoning of the ſick and wounded French ſoldiers on the retreat from Acre. To avoid the poſſibility of miſrepreſentation we ſhall give them in the words of Sir R. Wilſon: "Bonaparte having carried the town of Jaffa by aſſault, many of the garriſon were put

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* Sir Robert Wilſon does not deny the fact, but accounts for it—he ſays that General Regnier muſt have been ſenſible "of the degrees of difficulty between an army accuſtomed to the climate, retiring on its depôt, paſſing through a country it had ſo often traverſed, and one which had juſt arrived, ſuffering from climate, totally ignorant of the *carte du pays*, obliged to draw all proviſions and ſtores from the fleet over a boccage, ſometimes for nine days together impaſſable, and where in ſmall boats one hundred ſouls periſhed; an army *which had at the ſame time to oppoſe its progreſs a formidable enemy, and whoſe feeble reſiſtance could not have been anticipated.*" To this, we fear it muſt be replied in favour of General Regnier's reproach, that the diſtance from El-Hamed to Cairo does not exceed 120 miles, and that the only oppoſition which General Hutchinſon experienced was at Khamanich where he loſt only ſix men! This was on the 9th; the French who retired from thence before General Hutchinſon, reached Cairo in three days; General Hutchinſon employed thirty-eight days in travelling over the ſame diſtance without ſeeing an enemy or firing a ſhot the whole way!

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to the ſword; but the greater part flying into the moſques, and imploring mercy from their purſuers, were granted their lives; and let it be well-remembered, that an exaſperated army, in the moment of revenge, when the laws of war juſtified the rage, yet heard the voice of pity, received its impreſſion, and proudly refuſed to be any longer the executioners of an unreſiſting enemy. Soldiers of the Italian army, this is a laurel-wreath worthy of your fame, a trophy of which the ſubſequent treaſon of an individual ſhall not deprive you. Three days afterwards, Bonaparte, who had expreſſed much reſentment at the compaſſion manifeſted by his troops, and determined to relieve himſelf from the maintenance and care of 3800 priſoners, ordered them to be marched to a riſing ground near Jaffa; where a diviſion of French infantry formed againſt them. When the Turks had entered into their fatal alignment, and the mournful preparations were completed, the ſignal gun fired. Vollies of muſquetry and grape inſtantly played againſt them; and Bonaparte, who had been regarding the ſcene through a teleſcope, when he ſaw the ſmoke aſcending, could not reſtrain his joy, but broke out into exclamations of approval; indeed, he had juſt reaſon to dread the refuſal of his troops thus to diſhonour themſelves.

Kleber had remonſtrated in the moſt ſtrenuous manner, and the officer of the Etat Major who commanded (for the General to whom the diviſion belonged was abſent) even refuſed to execute the order without a written inſtruction; but Bonaparte was too cautious, and ſent Berthier to enforce obedience."

If the fact of ſuch a maſſacre, ſuch a cold-blooded, ſuch a deviliſh, maſſacre, deliberated upon during an interval of three antecedent days, is incredible from its enormity, what are we to think of this which follows? "Bonaparte finding that his hoſpitals at Jaffa, were crowded with ſick, ſent for a phyſician, whoſe name ſhould be inſcribed in letters of gold, *but which for weighty reaſons cannot be here inſerted!!* on his arrival he entered into a long converſation with him reſpecting the danger of contagion, concluding at laſt with the remark, that ſomething muſt be done to remedy the evil, and that the deſtruction of the ſick at preſent in the hoſpital was the only meaſure which could be adopted. The phyſician, alarmed at the propoſal, bold in the confidence of virtue, and the cauſe of humanity, remonſtrated vehemently, repreſenting the cruelty as well as the atrocity of ſuch a murder: but finding that Bonaparte perſevered and menaced, he indignantly left the tent with this memorable obſervation: 'Neither my principles nor the character of my profeſſion will allow me to become a human butcher; and, General, if ſuch qualities as you inſinuate are neceſſary to form a great man, I thank my God that I do not poſſeſs them.'

"Bonaparte was not to be diverted from his object by moral conſiderations; he perſevered and found an apothecary, who, (dreading the weight of power but who has ſince made an atonement to his mind by unequivocally confeſſing the fact) conſented to become his agent, and to adminiſter poiſon to the ſick. Opium at night was diſtributed in gratifying food, the wretched unſuſpecting victims banqueted, and in a few hours 580 ſoldiers, who had ſuffered ſo much for their country periſhed thus miſerably by the order of its idol."

Theſe moſt horrible charges are very roundly made, and for his own juſtification it may be incumbent on Bonaparte to ſummon the phyſician, and to ſummon the apothecary. But is Sir Robert Wilſon juſtified in ſuppreſſing the evidence whilſt he makes the charge; who is the phyſician? who is the apothecary? Sir Robert for "weighty reaſons," cannot inſert the names of them. Then he ſhould not have inſerted the charge. Dr. Wittman's has however, in a great meaſure, confirmed Sir Robert Wilſon's ſtatement.

Sir Robert Wilſon is guilty of a ſingular overſight in writing the Hiſtory of the Engliſh Expedition into Egypt, and neglecting to *ſtate the year* in which it took place.

Beſides theſe works of Dr. Wittman and Sir Robert Wilſon, there are two others on the ſame ſubject, one by Mr. WALSH, entitled, "*A Journal of the Campaign in Egypt*," and the other by Mr. ÆNEAS ANDERSON, entitled, "*Journal of the Forces which ſailed from the Downs in April* 1800, *till their Arrival in Minorca; and of their ſubſequent Tranſactions, till the Reduction of Alexandria.*"

Mr. Walſh's is an uſeful book, generally correct, but very dry; the topographical charts and military plans are executed with great neatneſs and perſpicuity, the plates are poor, although they add very much to the exuberant price of the book. Mr. Anderſon's is alſo a mere journal, and generally ſpeaking a very dull one; it contains however a minute account of Malta, which is particularly in-

intereſting at the preſent time. The plan of its harbours and fortified places is ſtated to be a correct copy of that which was taken by the French General Vaubois, by order of Bonaparte; the other drawings of Malta were taken on the ſpot, and in all probability may be depended on. We underſtand Mr. Anderſon did not proceed further than Malta.

In a vault beneath the church at Citta Vecchia, the ancient metropolis of the iſland, are now ſeen the mouldering forms of ſeveral monks, who, till the arrival of the French, were the officiating prieſthood. Mr. Anderſon gives their brief, extraordinary, and lamentable hiſtory in the following words:—"Soon after Bonaparte left this iſland to conduct his expedition into Egypt, a French garriſon was marched into Citta Vecchia, whoſe firſt object was, as uſual, to pillage the public buildings, and plunder the inhabitants; and when they found reſiſtance, maſſacre and bloodſhed accompanied their rapine. When, therefore, they began to deſpoil this venerable edifice, the monks fled for ſafety into the adjoining catacombs, and, being loſt in their ſubterranean mazes, were ſtarved to death: nor were they found till after the enraged peaſantry had riſen to revenge their wrongs, when, after a plentiful maſſacre of the French, they drove the reſt to the ſhelter of La Valetta. The inhabitants of Citta Vecchia, to perpetuate the hatred of this act of ſacrilege, as well as of the people who practiſed it, have placed the bodies of theſe pious victims in a vault beneath the church, where they appear in the dreſs of their order, and in the attitude in which they were found dead in the catacombs." This was the act of a lawleſs ſoldiery, for which the government of France can hardly be reſponſible. The deſign to deliver the iſland of Malta to the Order of St. John of Jeruſalem, by the Engliſh, at the treaty of Amiens, was unjuſt and cruel.

The Malteſe were the firſt who took up arms againſt the French, and beſieged them in Valetta:* they were afterwards aſſiſted by the Portugueſe, the Neapolitans, and the Engliſh, the foreign troops being ſolely auxiliaries, and the Maltese the principals in the war. The gates of Valetta were ſhut on the 2d of September, 1798, and on the 4th of September, 1800, the city ſurrendered. During the blockade the Malteſe loſt 20,000 ſouls; the Britiſh army had not a ſingle ſoldier killed. Reduced to the utmoſt extremity, from a ſcarcity of proviſions, the French garriſon offered to capitulate, and to leave hoſtages for the vaſt ſums that they had taken from the public treaſury, from the univerſity, from the Monte di Pieta, from the churches, and, laſtly, from individuals, under the name of forced loans. The Britiſh General, as well as the Malteſe, were acquainted with the ſituation of the French garriſon; they knew that in two days they muſt ſurrender at diſcretion; and in the city there were actually found no more than a few ſalms of wheat, and no other proviſions whatever. Notwithſtanding this, General Pigot granted the garriſon a capitulation, by which the French were permitted to carry away all their effects. In conſequence of which, before the gates were opened, the French again plundered the city of the few jewels and effects which ſtill remained to the abandoned inhabitants, and carried them in triumph on board the veſſels that were to convey to France the ſpoils of a victorious people. The Britiſh troops took poſſeſſion of the place, and perſuaded the Malteſe to lay down their arms upon the glacis before they entered the town. Confiding in the good faith of the Britiſh nation, the Malteſe conſigned the government of their country into the hands of the Britiſh Generals without ſuſpicion, without ſtipulation, and faithfully obeyed them as miniſters of the Sovereign whom their hearts had elected. As to the manner in which they were treated, they wiſh to remain ſilent; as they are fully perſuaded that it will be reprobated, with horror and regret, by the Miniſters of the King of Great Britain. The expences of the war by land, and the pay of the Malteſe battalions, were defrayed by the Malteſe; and in order to enable them to do this, they mortgaged the lands of ſeveral villages. *The Malteſe, therefore, demand that their iſland may be reſtored to them*; or that all the expences incurred by them, for their ſhare of the war, may be paid them, and that they may be indemnified for the loſſes occaſioned by the war, and for the plunder which the French were permitted to carry away." The deputies proceed to inveſtigate and invalidate the claim of the Knights of the Order of St. John to their iſland; "they have forfeited (ſay they) whatever

* This account is abbreviated from the manly and affecting remonſtrance which the Malteſe drew up on the 22d of October, 1801; the moment they were acquainted with the ſignature of the preliminaries of peace. It was brought to London by certain Deputies in February, and preſented to Lord Hobart.

whatever pretenſions they might have to the iſland, by an act much more concluſive than that of conqueſt, by the moſt unworthy treaſon to their own body, violating the ſacred laws of religion, honor, and the ſtatutes of the Order, which they ſolemnly ſwore at the altar to maintain with the laſt drop of their blood: by this act, according to their own laws, they ceaſe to be members of the Order, are degraded with infamy, and the ſound part of them (if ſuch there were among them) are obligated to put them to death.—"Convinced of their own political weakneſs, and placing a full reliance in the ſincerity of the Britiſh Government, and in the faith of the Britiſh nation, the Malteſe were more deſirous of becoming ſubjects of the King of Great Britain, and of enjoying all the advantages of free ſubjects of a monarch who is the father of his people, than to aſſert and maintain their own entire independence: but never did they ſuſpect, nor can they now for a moment believe that, violating all the laws of juſtice, divine and human, they are to be forcibly delivered up by their auxiliary allies as a conquered people, or as vile ſlaves ſold for a political conſideration to other maſters, *to maſters whoſe tyranny, extortion, and ſacrilege, have rendered them the execration of every virtuous mind, and to whom, whatever horrible calamity may enſue, they never will ſubmit.*" Notwithſtanding this remonſtrance, Malta, by the treaty of Amiens was to have been delivered up to the Knights of St. John, "every one of whom has betrayed his own order:" "no one is ignorant (ſay the Deputies in their memorial to Lord Hobart) *that the plan of the invaſion of Malta was projected in Paris, and confined to the principal Knights of the Order reſident at Malta.*" Miniſters replied to the Deputation very laconically, that they would do well to procure their departure from London as ſoon as poſſible; adducing for reaſon, that their remaining would give jealouſy to France, and thereby impede the concluſion of the definitive articles of peace.

"*Travels in Italy, by the late* ABBE BARTHELEMY, *Author of the Travels of Anacharſis the Younger; in a Series of Letters written to the celebrated Count Caylus. With an Appendix, containing ſeveral Pieces, never before publiſhed, by the Abbe Winkelman, Father Jacquier, the Abbé Zarillo, and other learned Men. Tranſlated from the French.*"

Theſe letters were begun in Auguſt, 1755, and are concluded in April, 1757; they are written in the moſt familiar ſtyle, generally on ſubjects of taſte and antiquity. The appendix occupies a conſiderable part of this volume, and it may be ſaid to be more intereſting than the body of the work itſelf, as its accounts are more full and ſatisfactory. The two firſt numbers contain the account of the Abbé's excurſion; viz. the appointment of his patron, M. Stainville, as ambaſſador to the Pope, in whoſe ſuite M. Barthelemy travelled. They alſo contain ſome of the earlier circumſtances of the journey, before the letters commence. The third number, containing an account of the different modes of manufacturing and employing glaſs, is a valuable collection of what ancient authors have obſerved on that curious ſubject. The fourth number is on Herculaneum; and comprizes ſome remarks, by Count Caylus, ſuppoſed to be new. The fifth number contains the literary life of Mazzochi; and the ſixth gives an account of Barthelemy's interview with Biardi. The ſeventh is a very curious number on the fabrication of antiques. The eighth conſiſts of a letter from Count Rezzonico to Count Caylus, dated 1756, and contains the plan of a learned and elaborate diſquiſition upon the country, the writings, and the editors of Pliny the Elder and Pliny the Younger. The ninth number contains the Abbé Barthelemy's celebrated diſſertation on the antiquities of Rome, from the memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions. The tenth relates to the meaſure of the Coliſeum, by P. Jacquier, the commentator on Newton. The eleventh is on the original idea which ſuggeſted the plan of the Travels of Anacharſis. To which is ſubjoined the Supplement to the Memoirs of Barthelemy.

"*Journals of Travels in Parts of the late Auſtrian Low Countries, France, the Pays de Vaud, and Tuſcany, in the Years* 1787 *and* 1789, *by* LOCKHART MUIRHEAD, A.M. *Librarian to the Univerſity of Glaſgow.*"

Notwithſtanding the numerous books of travels through the ſame countries, which Mr. Muirhead paſſed, which have appeared ſince his excurſion took place, we are much intereſted with the novelty as well as excellence of his remarks on men and manners, on perſons, and on places. Whenever Mr. Muirhead introduces his own ſentiments and reflections it is impoſſible not to acknowledge the benevolence and good ſenſe which produced them. Natural hiſtory and botany excited a good deal of his attention, and the

the reader will be pleaſed that the narrative is interſperſed with particulars on theſe intereſting ſubjects.

Mr. WARNER, of Bath, the gentleman who has ſo often amuſed us with his pedeſtrian excurſions, has publiſhed "*A Tour through the Northern Counties of England and the Borders of Scotland.*" Theſe two volumes are no leſs entertaining than thoſe which have preceded them.

Mr. DIBDIN, who has ſo frequently made us laugh at Sans Souci, has publiſhed his "*Obſervations on a Tour through almoſt the Whole of England, and a conſiderable part of Scotland, in a Series of Letters, to a large Number of intelligent and reſpectable Friends.*"

We did not look for much profundity of reflection, or correctneſs and elegance of ſtyle; and we were not diſappointed. It is but juſtice, however, to ſay, that we have been altogether much entertained with the peruſal of theſe volumes. Mr. Dibdin is full of anecdote (and when a Frenchman does not come in his way, for John Bull is very ſurly then) is a good-humoured Touriſt. Theſe volumes contain forty views, drawn from nature, and etched by Mr. Dibdin, and twenty vignettes drawn and etched by Mr. Dibdin's doughter; the latter have more character and ſpirit than the former.

"*Travels in the Crimea. A Hiſtory of the Embaſſy from Peterſburgh to Conſtantinople, in* 1793; *including their Journey through Krementſchuck, Oczakow, Wallachia, and Moldavia; with the Reception at the Court of Selim the Third. By a Secretary to the Ruſſian Embaſſy.*"

Hurry-ſkurry, hurry-ſkurry; the ſecretary trips over the Crimea, and wofully diſappoints ſuch of his readers as expect much information concerning that celebrated peninſula. The moſt *entertaining* part of the narrative is that which gives an account of the reception of the embaſſy: the moſt *intereſting* parts are thoſe digreſſions, as the author calls them, which preſent a picture of the moral and political ſtate of the provinces of Wallachia, and Moldavia. From the north to the ſouth on the wings of lightning!

"*A Tour through ſeveral of the Midland and Weſtern Departments of France, in the Months of June, July, Auguſt, and September,* 1802; *with Remarks on the Manners, Cuſtoms, and Agriculture of the Country. By the* REV. W. HUGHES. *Illuſtrated by Engravings.*"

Mr. Hughes has produced, from his memorandums an intereſting volume: the eſtimate he makes of characters and cuſtoms appears to be very fair and juſt; after the advantages and diſadvantages are ſeparately conſidered of France and England, he gives a peremptory patriotic preference to his own country.

The laſt book to be noticed under this head is "*A Voyage in the Indian Ocean and to Bengal, undertaken in the Years* 1789 *and* 1790; *containing an Account of the Seechelles Iſlands and Trincomalé; the Character and Arts of the People of India, with ſome remarkable Religious Rites of the Inhabitants of Bengal. To which is added, a Voyage in the Red Sea, including a Deſcription of Mocha, and of the Trade of the Arabs of Yemen; with ſome Particulars of their Manners and Cuſtoms, &c. Tranſlated from the French of* L. DE GRANDPRE, *an Officer in the French Army.*"

The title-page promiſes a great deal, and good wine is ſaid to need no buſh; but really it promiſes no more than the author has performed: his narrative is extremely lively and intereſting; and, although the places which he viſited have repeatedly been deſcribed to us, we found a conſiderable portion of entertainment in this volume.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

"*The Garden Muſhroom; its moſt effectual General Culture thoroughly diſplayed, and now ultimately improved in its ſucceſsful Production in a ſuperior Degree of abundant Fertility and Perfection of Growth; previouſly explaining its generative Proceſs and Production by Spawn; and with the Nature and Origin of the ſaid Spawn, and its eſſential Utility in this Buſineſs. And to which is now added, the improved Method of generating occaſional Supplies of good Spawn, by a cultural Proceſs, equally eligible for ſpawning and fertilizing the proper Beds, agreeably to the Directions of the general Culture, whereby to obtain plenteous Productions of the true ſalutiferous Muſhrooms, by* JOHN ABERCROMBIE."

The ſubject of this volume is amply ſet forth in the title-page: Mr. Abercrombie's acknowledged ſkill will recommend it to gardeners.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR has publiſhed a volume of "*Eſſays on Miſcellaneous Subjects.*" The known experience of this economiſt is ſufficient to inſure attention to whatever comes from his pen. We have read theſe eſſays with much pleaſure; ſtill they contain a great many palpable truiſms, and might have been abridged of much ſuperfluous matter with advantage.

tage. They are eleven in number: the following are the ſubjects of them—the firſt eſſay contains, Obſervations on the nature and advantages of ſtatiſtical inquiries; with a ſketch of an introduction to the propoſed analyſis of the ſtatiſtical account of Scotland. II. Obſervations on the means of enabling a cottager to keep a cow, by the produce of a ſmall portion of arable land. III. Hints as to the advantages of old paſtures, and on the converſion of graſs-lands into tillage. IV. Hints regarding cattle. V. On the improvement of Britiſh wool. VI. Addreſs to the Board of Agriculture on the cultivation and improvement of the waſte lands of the kingdom. VII. Subſtance of a ſpeech in a Committee of the Whole Houſe, on the means of improving the ſyſtem of private bills of incloſure, and the reſolutions of the Select Committee on that ſubject. VIII. Hints regarding certain meaſures calculated to improve an extenſive property, more eſpecially applicable to an eſtate in the northern parts of Scotland. IX. Account of the origin of the Board of Agriculture, and its progreſs for three years after its eſtabliſhment. X. Propoſals for eſtabliſhing, by ſubſcription, a new inſtitution, to be called The Plough. XI. Letter to the proprietor of an extenſive property on the means of promoting the comfort, and improving the ſituation of the people in his neighbourhood; and the ſubject of the laſt eſſay is longevity.

Mr. BENJAMIN BELL (of Edinburgh) has publiſhed a volume of "*Eſſays on Agriculture, with a Plan for the ſpeedy and general improvement of Land in Great Britain.* We have *got through* theſe eſſays notwithſtanding their unmerciful prolixity; they contain many ſenſible obſervations, and appear to be dictated by the pureſt patriotiſm. Mr. Bell purpoſes to proſecute his enquiries, and we do hope that he will be leſs diffuſe in his ſtyle.

"*An Abridgement* (very well executed, in two octavo volumes, has appeared) *of the Bath Papers.*" From agriculture we proceed to

LAW.

"*The Law Journal*" ſeems to be a well-conducted and highly uſeful work. A number makes its appearance on the firſt of each month. A large portion of each number is devoted to Reports of Caſes. All new Acts of Parliament are regiſtered as they are paſſed, and Original Communications on Legal Queſtions form an intereſting portion. Five numbers only have yet appeared.

"*The Law of Copy-right; being a Compendium of Acts of Parliament, and adjudged Caſes relative to Authors, Publiſhers, &c. &c. by* JOSHUA MONTEFIORE."

On a ſubject ſo intereſting to a very large claſs of people, we had a right to expect a more ample and correct work than the preſent.

"*Remarks on Impriſonment for Debt; or, the recent Progreſs of the Law, and the increaſe of Lawyers.*" A wretched ranting Philippic againſt a very learned and reſpectable profeſſion.

"*A Diſſertation on Landed Property, ſo far as reſpects Manors, Farms, Mills, and Timber. By* ROBERT SERLE."—This is a uſeful book of reference.

"*Reports of Caſes, argued and determined in the High Court of Chancery, collected by* JOHN DICKENS, ESQ. *the late Senior Regiſter of that Court, reviſed by* JOHN WYATT, ESQ. *&c.*"

Theſe caſes are ſaid to be accurately reported, and of courſe are to be conſidered as valuable.

Mr. BIRD'S "*Pocket Conveyancer*" contains a variety of uſeful precedents, relating to agreements, bonds, leaſes, mortgages, powers of attorney, releaſes, ſettlements, wills, &c. in which the modern forms introduced by conveyancers of eminence, now in practice, are attended to, and the efficacy of them explained.

THE DRAMA.

Never had we a more barren catalogue to tranſcribe: "*The Fall of Carthage*" is denominated a tragedy by its author, Mr. WATKINS. We took a very comfortable nap over it.

"*The School for Prejudice*" is a trumpery comedy, by Mr. THOMAS DIBDIN.

"*Joſeph, a ſacred Drama, by* W. T. PROCTOR." This is the author's firſt offence.

"*The Wife of a Million*" is a comedy, by Mr. FRANCIS LATHOM, of ſome merit.

Mr. REYNOLDS'S "*Delays and Blunders*" has been performed at Covent Garden Theatre with eclat.

"*The Merchant of Guadaloupe*" is a ſentimental drama of conſiderable merit, tranſlated from the French of Mercier, by Mr. WALLACE.

Mr. HOLCROFT'S "*Hear both Sides*" is far better than the generality of comedies: the principal character is drawn with

with much ſtrength and ſpirit, and the dialogue is ſupported with an unuſual degree of vivacity. Mr. Holcroft's Melodrame, entitled "*A Tale of Myſtery*" is admirably adapted to the ſtage.

Having nothing to detain us in this department of literature, we ſhall haſten to our next diviſion, in which will be found a great deal to intereſt and to amuſe.

POETRY.

"*The Temple of Nature*; *or, the Origin of Society: a Poem, with philoſophical Notes. By* ERASMUS DARWIN, M.D. F.R.S."

The Poem here preſented to the public as a poſthumous offering, does not pretend to inſtruct by deep reſearches of reaſoning. "Its aim is ſimply to amuſe by bringing diſtinctly to the imagination the beautiful and ſublime images of the operations of Nature, in the order, as the author believes, in which the progreſſive courſe of time preſented them."

It is divided into four cantos: the firſt treats on the production of life, the ſecond on the reproduction of life, the third on the progreſs of the mind, and the fourth on good and evil. The machinery of the poem is drawn from the Eleuſinian Myſteries; as in them the philoſophy of the works of Nature, with the origin and progreſs of ſociety, are ſuppoſed to have been explained by the Hierophants to the initiated, by means of allegoric ſcenery, ſo in the preſent Poem, the Prieſteſs of Nature, at the interceſſion of Urania, withdraws from the Goddeſs the myſtic veil which ſhrouds her from profane eyes, and unfolds to her votary the laws of organic life.

The theory which Dr. Darwin laid down in the firſt volume of Zoonomia, he has here illuminated with all the ſplendour of poetry: it is illuſtrated with additional obſervations, and ſupported with additional facts; in ſhort "The Temple of Nature" may be almoſt called Zoonomia in verſe. We have read the Poem with attention and delight: ſo accuſtomed as we are to behold the mental imbecility which old age induces, it is moſt grateful and conſolatory when we contemplate thoſe exceptions which occaſionally preſent themſelves, where the vigour of the mind outlives the vigour of the body, and where old age, which has relaxed the fibres of the outward man, and ſtruck with infirmity and decrepitude his mortal frame, retires, baffled and diſgraced, from an unequal conflict with his ethereal and immortal part.

This Poem bears no mark of ſenility about it: the lamp of Darwin's genius burns brightly to the laſt; its light, if not at all times ſafe and ſteady, is ever beautiful and brilliant; and the Temple of Nature, in its darkeſt and moſt ſecret receſſes, is partially at leaſt illuminated by its rays.

The preſent Poem, if poſſible, is more carefully poliſhed than the Botanic Garden: it preſents ſome pictures of uncommon beauty; we could ſelect ſeveral, but muſt content ourſelves with one or two—The epithets and the imagery employed in the following deſcription of the den of Deſpair are ſingularly appropriate:

"Deep-whelm'd beneath, in vaſt ſepulchral caves,
Oblivion dwells amid unlabell'd graves;
The ſtoried tomb, the laurel'd buſt o'erturns,
And ſhakes their aſhes from the mould'ring urns.—
No vernal zephyr breathes, no ſun-beams cheer,
Nor ſong, nor ſimper, ever enters here;
O'er the green floor, and round the dew-damp wall,
The ſlimy ſnail, and bloated lizard crawl;
While on white heaps of intermingled bones
The nurſe of Melancholy ſits and moans;
Showers her cold tears o'er Beauty's early wreck,
Spreads her pale arms, and bends her marble neck.
So in rude rocks, beſide the Ægean wave,
Trophonius ſcoop'd his ſorrow-ſacred cave;
Unbarr'd to pilgrim-feet the brazen door,
And the ſad ſage returning ſmil'd no more.

The ſolitude, ſilence, and decay, here repreſented, are ſo many inſignia of Oblivion; and her reſidence among "unlabell'd graves," together with her employment of o'erturning tombs and of ſhaking their aſhes—that laſt memorial!—from the mouldering urns, are very happily imagined. The note on the cave of Trophonius is worth inſerting: "Plutarch mentions, that prophecies of evil events were uttered from the cave of Trophonius; but the allegorical ſtory, that whoever entered this cavern were never again ſeen to ſmile, ſeems to have been deſigned to warn the contemplative from conſidering too much the dark ſide of Nature. Thus an ancient Poet is ſaid to have written a poem on the miſeries of the world, and to have thence become ſo unhappy as to deſtroy himſelf. When we reflect on the perpetual deſtruction of organic life, we ſhould alſo recollect, that it is perpetually renewed in other forms by the ſame materials, and thus the ſum total of the happineſs of the world continues undiminiſhed; and that a philoſopher

ſopher may thus ſmile again on turning his eyes from the coffins of Nature to her cradles."

After a picture of the triumphal car of Cupid,

in beauty's pride,
Celeſtial Pſyche ſitting by his ſide,

we have the following highly-finiſhed deſcription in genuine Darwinean verſe:

" Delighted Flora, gazing from afar,
Greets with mute homage the triumphal car;
On ſilvery ſlippers ſteps with boſom bare,
Bends her white knee, and bows her auburn hair;
Calls to her purple heaths, and bluſhing bowers,
Burſts her green gems, and opens all her flowers;
O'er the bright pair a ſhower of roſes ſheds,
And crowns with wreaths of hyacinth their heads.—
—Slow roll the ſilver wheels, with ſnow-drops deck'd,
And primroſe-bands the cedar ſpokes connect;
Round the fine pole the twiſting woodbine clings,
And knots of jaſmine claſp the bending ſprings;
Bright daiſy links the velvet harneſs chain,
And rings of violets joins each ſilken rein;
Feſtoon'd behind, the ſnow-white lilies bend,
And tulip-taſſels on each ſide depend.
—Slow rolls the car,—the enamour'd flowers exhale
Their treaſured ſweets, and whiſper to the gale;
Their ravelled buds, and wrinkled cups unfold,
Nod their green ſtems, and wave their bells of gold;
Breathe their ſoft ſighs from each enchanted grove,
And hail the Deities of Sexual Love."

We have on more occaſions than one given our opinion of Dr. Darwin's poetry: the preſent volume eminently exhibits all his beauties and all his faults. The Doctor overloads his lines with gold and ſilver, ſilks and velvets, corals and chryſtals, and with orient pearls. He ſeems to fancy that a monarch is no longer a monarch than when he is ſeated on his throne, cloathed in his robes of royalty, and encumbered with his rich crown of jewels! With him the King of Great Britain, plainly dreſſed like a private gentleman, is nothing, compared to the king of Ava, whoſe limbs totter under the wealthy weight of his ornaments, and who, Major Symes aſſures us, is unable to mount his throne without the ſupport and aſſiſtance of two pages! The laſt extract was not ſelected with any view to expoſe this taſte for finery; but it will be obſerved, that the lines are almoſt ſo many threads of gold or ſilver: and although it happens that no orient pearl or random ruby is ſtrung upon them, the Poem is richly gemmed alſo with ſuch European rarities. If it would not be thought captious and hyper-critical, that we ſhould alſo object to the too frequent uſe of affected words: *naſcent* and *renaſcent*, *volant*, *ſuſurrant*, &c. &c. In ſhort, the great fault of Dr. Darwin's poetry is its dazzling and exceſſive poliſh, and that "balancing of the line," as Mr. Headley calls it, which makes the firſt part of it betray the ſecond.

But let us not be ſuſpected of depreciating Dr. Darwin; his knowledge was various and profound; his imagination ardent and fertile; and his genius, ever on the wing, penetrated into the obſcureſt myſteries of organic nature.

In one of his notes we ſee that Dr. Darwin has revived the exploded doctrine of Spontaneous Vitality. As the ſubject is curious, we ſhall endeavour to compreſs his arguments. He begins by endeavouring to remove ſome prejudices againſt the doctrine, ariſing from the miſconception of the ignorant or ſuperſtitious; in the firſt place, that it is contradicted by Holy Writ, which ſays that God created animals and vegetables; as if there were not more dignity in our idea of the Supreme Author of all things when we conceive him to be the cauſe of cauſes, than the cauſe ſimply of the events which we ſee.—In the next place, that it is applied to the production of the larger animals; but ſpontaneous vitality is certainly only to be looked for in the ſimpleſt organic beings, as in the ſmalleſt microſcopic animalcules: and thirdly, that there is no analogy to ſanction it; but this want of analogy equally oppoſes all new diſcoveries, as of the magnetic needle, the coated electric jar, and the Galvanic pile.

He then makes ſome preliminary obſervations: That the power of reproduction diſtinguiſhes organic being, whether vegetable or animal, from inanimate nature. That the reproduction of plants and animals is of two kinds, which may be termed ſolitary and ſexual: that the former of theſe, as in the reproduction of the buds of trees, and of the bulbs of tulips, of the polypus and aphis, appears to be the firſt or moſt ſimple mode of generation, as many of theſe organic beings afterwards acquire ſexual organs, as the flowers of ſeedling trees and of ſeedling tulips, and the autumnal progeny

geny of the aphis. By reproduction organic beings are gradually enlarged and improved; "thus (ſays he) the buds of a ſeedling tree, or the bulbs of ſeedling tulips, become larger and ſtronger in the ſecond year than the firſt, and thus improve till they acquire flowers or ſexes; and the aphis, I believe, increaſes in bulk to the eighth or ninth generation, and then produces a ſexual progeny. Hence the exiſtence of ſpontaneous vitality is only to be expected to be found in the ſimpleſt modes of animation, *as the complex ones have been formed by many ſucceſſive reproductions.*"

From theſe preliminary obſervations, Dr. Darwin proceeds to experimental facts: "By the experiments of Buffon, Reaumur, Ellis, Ingenhouz, and others, microſcopic animals are produced in three or four days, according to the warmth of the ſeaſon, in the infuſions of all vegetable or animal matter. One or more of theſe gentlemen put ſome boiling veal-broth into a phial, previouſly heated in the fire, and ſealing it up hermetically, or with melted wax, obſerved it to be replete with animalcules in three or four days." "To ſuppoſe the eggs of theſe animals to float in the atmoſphere, and paſs through the ſealed glaſs phial, is ſo contrary to apparent nature, as to be totally incredible." Again: "In paſte compoſed of flour and water, which has been ſuffered to become aceſcent, the animalcules called eels, *vibrio anguillula* are ſeen in great abundance; their motions are rapid and ſtrong; they are viviparous, and produce at intervals a numerous progeny: animals ſimilar to theſe are alſo found in vinegar; *Naturaliſt's Miſcellany, by Shaw and Nodder, vol. II.*— As theſe animals are viviparous, it is abſurd to ſuppoſe that their parents float univerſally in the atmoſphere to lay their young in paſte and vinegar!

The *conferva fontinalis* of Dr. Prieſtley is a vegetable body which appears to be produced by a ſpontaneous vital proceſs. Dr. Ingenhouz aſſerts, "that by filling a bottle with well-water, and inverting it immediately into a baſin of well-water, this green vegetable is formed in great quantity; and he believes, that the water itſelf, or ſome ſubſtance contained in the water, is converted into this kind of vegetation, which then quickly *propagates* itſelf."

Mucor, or mouldineſs, is another vegetable, the incipient growth of which Mr. Ellis obſerved by his microſcope near the ſurface of all putrifying vegetables or animal matter.

After having proceeded thus far, Dr. Darwin unfolds his theory of ſpontaneous vitality; it will be recognized as extremely ſimilar to the theory of glandular ſecretions, laid down in Zoonomia, and afterwards applied to vegetable reproductions in Phytologia. As in animal or chemical combinations, one of the compoſing materials muſt poſſeſs a power of attraction, as the magnet, and the other an aptitude to be attracted, as a piece of iron: ſo in vegetable or animal combinations there muſt exiſt two kinds of organic matter, one poſſeſſing the appetency to unite, and the other the propenſity to be united.— Thus in the generation of the buds of trees, it is probable that two kinds of vegetable matter—one of them endued with this appetency to unite with the other, and the latter with this propenſity to be united with the former—"as they are ſeparated from the ſolid ſyſtem, and float in the circulation, become arreſted by two kinds of vegetable glands, and are then depoſed beneath the cuticle of the tree, and there join together, forming a new vegetable, the caudex of which extends from the plumula at the ſummit to the radicles beneath the ſoil, and conſtitutes a ſingle fibre of the bark;" ſo in the ſexual reproduction of animals, certain parts, ſeparated from the living organs, and floating in the blood, are arreſted by the ſexual glands of the female, and others by thoſe of the male. Of theſe none are complete embryon animals, but form an embryon by their reciprocal conjunction. "There hence appears to be an analogy between generation and nutrition, as one is the production of new organization, and the other the reſtoration of that which previouſly exiſted, and which therefore may be ſuppoſed to require materials ſomewhat ſimilar. Now the food taken up by animal lacteals is previouſly prepared by the chemical proceſs of digeſtion in the ſtomach; but that which is taken up by vegetable lacteals is prepared by chemical diſſolution of organic matter formed beneath the ſurface of the earth. Thus the particles which form *generated* animal embryons are prepared from dead organic matter by the chemico-animal proceſſes of ſanguification and of ſecretion; while thoſe which form *ſpontaneous* microſcopic animals or microſcopic vegetables are prepared by chemical diſſolutions and new combinations of organic matter in watery fluids with ſufficient warmth!"

Some microſcopic animalcules are ſaid to remain dead for many days or weeks, when

when the fluid in which they existed is dried up, and quickly to recover life and motion by the fresh addition of water and warmth; thus the *chaos redivivum* of Linnæus dwells in vinegar, and in book-binder's paste: it revives by water, after having been dried for years, and is both oviparous and viviparous. *Syst. Nat.* Shell-snails have been kept in the cabinets of the curious in a dry state for ten years or longer, and have revived on being moistened with warmish water. *Phil. Tran.*—The hydra of Linnæus revives after having been dried, restores itself after mutilation, is multiplied by being divided, is propagated from small portions, and lives after being inverted. All these phenomena Dr. Darwin thinks would be best explained by the doctrine of spontaneous reproduction from organic particles not yet completely decomposed; and he is inclined to infer that "organic particles of dead vegetables and animals, during their usual chemical changes into putridity or acidity, *do not lose all their organization or vitality*, but retain so much of it as to unite with the parts of living animals in the process of nutrition; or unite and produce new complicate animals by secretion, as in generation; or produce very simple microscopic animals, or microscopic vegetables, by their new combinations in warmth and moisture."

This theory, then, assumes the principle of a perpetual and progressive improvement, by reproduction, in all animals and vegetables; it assumes also that this improvement produces an absolute change in the generating organs. Chemical dissolutions and new combinations of organic matter in watery fluids, with sufficient warmth, prepare particles, which in consequence of certain inherent and essential appetencies and propensities, unite with each other and form microscopic animalcules. This Dr. Darwin calls spontaneous vitality, and is the first link in the chain. Dr. Priestley's *conferva fontinalis*, the *fungi* which grow on rotten timber, in vaults, &c. the esculent mushroom, and the microscopic animalcules found in all solutions of vegetable or animal matter in water, although themselves spontaneously originating from the congress of decomposing organic particles, nevertheless possess the power of producing others like themselves by solitary reproduction without sex. *Mr. Ellis in Phil. Transf. V. LIX.* The next inferior kinds of vegetables and animals also, as the buds and bulbs raised immediately from seeds, the *lycoperdon tuber*, with probably many other *fungi*, and the *polypus*, *volvox*, and *tænia*, propagate by solitary generation only. This is the second link. "Those of the next order propagate both by solitary and sexual reproduction, as those buds and bulbs which produce flowers, as well as other buds and bulbs, and the aphis, and probably many other insects; whence it appears that many of those vegetables and animals which are produced by solitary generation, gradually become more perfect, and at length produce a sexual progeny."

But the transition from solitary to sexual reproduction was too abrupt: a small intermediate link therefore was interposed, namely, the hermaphrodite mode of reproduction; as in those flowers which have anthers and stigmas in the same cor l: from this imperfection of state, some animals, as snails and worms, have not yet extricated themselves. As hermaphrodite insects, shell-snails, dew-worms, &c. are seen *reciprocally* to copulate with each other, it is suspected that they are incapable of impregnating themselves. For the final cause of this incapacity, see Zoon. Vol. I. Sect. xxxix. 6. 2. This is the third link. The most perfect order of animals are propagated by sexual intercourse only.* This is the last link: the master-piece of Nature!

If such has been the progress of perfection in the formative organs of the animal and vegetable kingdoms—if the powers which certain species now enjoy, are the consequence of efforts uninterruptedly exerted through the lapse of countless ages, are we to infer, that the nobler animals, and MAN among them, were originally constituted with this primitive organic simplicity? All male quadrupeds, and the biped man, have breasts and nipples: the breasts at nativity are replete with a thin milky fluid, and the nipples swell on titillation. Are these, then, the frustrate vestiges of ancient structure? Was there a time in the

* "This however does not extend to vegetables, as all those raised from seed produce some generations of buds or bulbs previous to their producing flowers, as occurs not only in trees, but also in annual plants. Thus three or four joints of wheat grow upon each other before that which produces a flower"—analogously with the reproduction of aphides—"which joints are all separate plants growing over each other, like the buds of trees, previous to the uppermost; though this happens in a few months in annual plants, which requires as many years in the successive buds of trees, as is further explained in Phytologia, Sect. IX. 3. 1."

juvenility of the world when Man propagated his ſpecies by hermaphrodite generation? This was the idea of Plato, and Dr. Darwin ſhrinks not from the inference. (See Note to Temple of Nature, cant. 2, l. 120. Addit. Notes on Spontan. Vital. and on Reproduction: ſee alſo Zoon. vol. I. ſect. xxxix. 4. 8.) But according to this theory, we muſt not ſtop here: reproduction by hermaphrodite ſexuality is the *third* chain of the link: ages and ages muſt have rolled away before he had arrived at this ſtage of perfection. From the juvenility of the world, therefore, we muſt go back to its infancy, and from its infancy to its very birth: did Man, then, *once* propagate his ſpecies by ſolitary reproduction, by mutilation, by diviſion, by offsets? and was his *origin* the ſpontaneous production of organic particles, uniting with each other in conſequence of certain inherent and eſſential appetencies and propenſities? Is Dr. Darwin prepared to allow this inference too? He ſhall ſpeak for himſelf: "But it may appear *too bold*, in the preſent ſtate of our knowledge on this ſubject, [reproduction] to ſuppoſe that all vegetables and animals now exiſting were originally derived from the ſmalleſt microſcopic ones formed by ſpontaneous vitality; and that they have by innumerable reproductions during innumerable centuries of time, gradually acquired the ſize, ſtrength, and excellence of form and faculties, which they now poſſeſs; and that ſuch amazing powers were originally impreſſed on matter and ſpirit by the Great Parent of Parents! Cauſe of Cauſes! *Ens Entium*!"

One queſtion only remains to be aſked, and to that the anſwer has this moment been given: how came theſe organic particles endued with ſuch wondrous appetencies and propenſities? "Such amazing powers were originally impreſſed on matter and ſpirit by the Great Parent of Parents! Cauſe of Cauſes! *Ens Entium!*"

The intereſting nature of the ſubject will plead our apology for the length of this digreſſion: we dare not extend it.

"*The Works of* THOMAS CHATTERTON."

In the winter of 1799 a ſubſcription-edition of the works of this unfortunate young man was publicly propoſed for the benefit of his ſiſter and ſole ſurviving relation, Mrs. Newton: public curioſity, however, had ſubſided; and notwithſtanding the intereſt which Chatterton's hiſtory had once excited, it was found, to the diſappointment of the Editors, Mr. Southey, aſſiſted by Mr. Cottle, that the ſubſcription was inſufficient to defray the expence of publication! It was neceſſary to make a ſubſequent arrangement with the booksellers, who now publiſh the work at their own expence, allowing Mrs. Newton a handſome number of copies, with a reverſionary intereſt in any future edition. A very conſiderable portion of theſe volumes is new to the public: Chatterton wrote under various ſignatures in many of the periodical publications of the day: his pieces are now reſcued from thoſe fugitive pages, and for the firſt time collected into the reſpectable form under which they now appear. Mr. Southey ſeems to have been extremely diligent in collecting from various quarters whatever belongs to Chatterton, whether publiſhed under his own name or any other. The firſt volume contains all his poetical productions in modern language: the ſecond all the poems attributed to Rowley: the third his compoſitions in proſe, whether in the ancient or modern ſtyle. Dr. Gregory's Life of Chatterton is prefixed to the works.

"*Poems, Lyrical and Miſcellaneous, by the late* Rev. HENRY MOORE, *of Liſkeard.*"

Mr. Moore was a Diſſenting Miniſter: he was a man of learning, taſte, and genius; and to theſe accompliſhments he ſuperadded a very unuſual ſhare of modeſty. Seventy years of his life he paſſed in a ſtate of obſcurity; during the laſt ſummer he put into the hands of a friend a volume of M.S. Poems, which he requeſted him to ſhew to ſome perſon ſufficiently converſant with productions of the kind to judge of their fitneſs for the public eye. Dr. Aikin was applied to on the occaſion, "and I truſt (ſays he) that the readers of theſe pieces willl be convinced that I could not heſitate in giving a decided opinion in their favour; in reality, I ſcarcely ever experienced a greater and more agreeable ſurpriſe than on the diſcovery of ſo rich a mine of poetry where I had not the leaſt intimation of its exiſtence." In conſequence of the age and infirmity of the author, attacked at this critical time with a ſevere ſtroke of the palſy, Dr. Aikin kindly undertook the care of the editorſhip, and immediately ſet on foot a ſubſcription, which it was hoped might adminiſter relief and comfort to his declining years. "But the progreſs of debility anticipated theſe well-intended efforts. He ſunk tranquilly under his diſeaſe on Nov. 2, 1802." Dr. Aikin has now committed his poſthumous work to a liberal and diſcerning public, "in the confidence that the

the author will obtain no mean place among thoſe who have contributed to elevate the minds, purify the morals, and gratify the nobleſt taſtes of their countrymen." After ſuch an eulogy from ſuch a judge, any other commendation would be ſuperfluous.

"*An Eſſay on War, in blank Verſe*; *Honington Green, a Ballad*; *The Culprit, an Elegy*; *and other Poems on various Subjects, by* NATHANIEL BLOOMFIELD."

This name is familiar to thoſe who have read the preface to the Farmer's Boy.—Nathaniel and George are the two brothers who took upon themſelves the paternal care of Robert, after the deceaſe of their father. The ſtamp of high approbation which Robert's poems received from the public, might well encourage a brother to become a candidate for its favour. Nathaniel, however, did not *turn poet*, becauſe his brother ſucceeded in the profeſſion; he has merely *turned author* in conſequence of it. It appears from the preface, which on this occaſion alſo comes from the diſintereſted pen of Mr. Capel Loft, that a love of poetry early evinced itſelf in Nathaniel, who uſed to repeat many paſſages of the Night Thoughts in his walks with his brothers. Although, conſidering the ſituation of the author, theſe Poems muſt excite aſtoniſhment, they are of inferior merit to thoſe of his brother.—The light pieces have a ſimplicity of ſentiment and diction; but he is perfectly unequal to the conduct of blank verſe.

"*Rhyme and Reaſon*; *ſhort and original Poems.*"

"The writer is not without hope that his gentle readers, who are converſant with modern poetry (as it is termed moſt courteouſly) will thank him for his attempt to combine rhyme and reaſon, on the ſcore of novelty. The author modeſtly declares to critics of all deſcriptions, that he is not ſo courteous to himſelf as to think that his poems have the ſmalleſt claim to the title of poetry. With reſpect to the familiarity of his ſtyle, the author deems no apology neceſſary, as ſlip-ſhod Muſes, and other ladies, *en déſhabille*, or, in plain Engliſh, half-dreſſed, are at preſent the faſhion, or rage." This little volume has conſiderable merit, and the author is unqueſtionably a man of genius.

"*Florribelli*; *or, the Tale of the Foreſt.*"

A ballad in imitation of the ancient ſtyle; a verie lamentable dittie!

Dr. BOOKER has inſcribed a volume of "*Poems*" to his Mæcenas, the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Dudley and Ward. They have reference to his Lordſhip's beautiful ſeat of Henley; and if they add not to the reputation of the author as a poet, do credit to his feelings as a man.

Mr. LOWE, of Mancheſter, has publiſhed a volume of "*Poems.*" It would have been an act of kindneſs to have let them paſs unnoticed; and we ſhould have done ſo, but that Mr. Lowe threatens us with an *Epic Poem*. Sincerely do we recommend him to return to the calling which he has left for this idle trade.

"*Poems on various Subjects, by* THOMAS DERMODY."

There is a diſplay of ſo much taſte and genius in this little volume, that we anticipated with pleaſure the productions of Mr. Dermody's maturer years. Alas! the hand of Death has fallen upon him; but his memory will, we underſtand, be reſcued from oblivion by the friendly hand of Mr. Raymond.

"*The Poetical Works of the late* THOMAS WARTON, B. D. *&c. To which are now added, Inſcriptionum Romanarum Delectus, and an inaugural Speech as Camden Profeſſor of Hiſtory, never before publiſhed. Together with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, and Notes, Critical and Explanatory, by* RICHARD MANT, M.A. *Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.*"

This is an acceptable preſent to the public. Mr. Warton was a man of genius, taſte, and erudition; and his poetry, though not of the higheſt order, is embelliſhed with ſo many graces of diction, and flights of fancy, that it will always delight. The life of an academic affords few materials for the pen of the biographer; and Mr. Mant had little elſe to do than record the progreſs of Warton's literary career. The notes which are annexed, like many of thoſe which encumber our beſt poets, do not often repay the diſappointed reader for the diſtraction of his attention. In his criticiſm Mr. Mant rather follows than leads; his prudence, or perhaps his modeſty, gets the better of his ambition.

"*The Divina Comedia of* DANTE ALIGHIERI; *conſiſting of the Inferno, Purgatorio, & Paradiſo. Tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe*; *with preliminary Eſſays, Notes, and Illuſtrations, by the* Rev. HENRY BOYD, A.M. &c."

It is now almoſt twenty years ſince Mr. Boyd attempted to tranſfuſe the wild and awful ſpirit of the great Tuſcan Bard into Engliſh verſe. In the year 1785 Mr. Boyd publiſhed a tranſlation of the Inferno. Encouraged by the ſucceſs of his firſt flight, he has winged his way into the

the Purgatorio and Paradiso. They who are acquainted with the original will be indulgent to the translation: their expectation will be little, and their disappointment less. Mr. Boyd is correct, but diffuse; and his diffuseness occasionally degenerates into feebleness and languor. He has, however, executed his task in a manner which is creditable to his perseverance, as well as to his genius. If in the translated version the original sometimes suffers by expansion, the latter is oftentimes indebted to the former for elegance of expression and harmony of numbers.

"*Poems by* Mrs. JOHN HUNTER."

There is considerable merit in these Poems: they interest by the simplicity of their thoughts and the appropriate simplicity of their language. They aspire not to originality of conception or to strength of diction: if they do not inspire delight, they never excite contempt.

PETER PINDAR'S "*Horrors of Bribery, &c.*" exhibits a misapplication of the finest talents upon a most contemptible subject. We profess ourselves unacquainted with the Devonshire jargon.

"*St. Peter's Denial of Christ; a Seatonian Prize Poem, by the* Rev. W. COCKBURNE."

After a Critique by the Vice Chancellor of the University, and the Master of Clare Hall, it is sufficient to announce the publication of a Poem which has received such honours.

"*Wallace; or, the Vale of Ellerslie; with other Poems.*"

This little volume does credit to the author's fancy and poetic powers.

"*Poems, by* FRANCIS WRANGHAM."

Mr. Wrangham has so often won the Seaton prize, that to descant on his merits would be impertinent. These Poems will not discredit his fame. Our article is already extended to an unusual length, or we would have enriched it with one or two of the minor effusions of this gentleman.

"*Componimenti Lirici de' più illustri Poeti d'Italia, scelti da* T. J. MATHIAS. 3 *Tomes.*"

Mr. Mathias is a perfect master of the Italian language. The two addresses with which his work opens, written in that language, are chaste and elegant; and his version of Gray's Sonnet on the Death of the Hon. R. West, is composed with the skill of a master. Among the poets from whom those lyric sweets are rifled, we see the names of Dante, Petrarch, Lorenzo de Medici, Poliziano, Ariosto, Tasso, Torquato and Bernardo Tasso, Sannazetto, Alessandro Guidi, &c. &c. The selection displays great judgment and taste.

We have dwelt so long on the subject of Poetry, that, omitting to notice many minor productions, we must hasten to the next division of our Retrospect, namely, to

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Among these, few have made more noise in the world than the profligate pages of Madame de STAEL'S "*Delphine.*"

It is very certain that this auburn-haired, white-bosom'd, blue-eyed young widow, Delphine, would never have been taken much notice of but for the *moral* governor of France yclept *le Premier Consul.* Astonishing! that such miserable stupid trash should have been thought worthy the vengeance of the conqueror of Lodi and Jemappe! But the whole impression of Delphine was seized, a copy of it burnt by the executioner, and the prototype of the principal character, the authoress herself, sent out of Paris. As a matter of course, curiosity was excited: gross, indeed, must be that lesson of immorality which Abdalla Bonaparte could not endure in his dominions: and every body, male and female, boys and girls, was anxious to know precisely *how* gross was the lesson, and to form his own judgment of its depravity. Among others, we also took up the volumes, and, notwithstanding the harsh epithet we have just applied to it, can safely say—no thanks to the authoress—that we believe it to be a very innocuous work. The praise-worthy object of Madame de Stael is—not to excite compassion in behalf of those hapless wanderers who earn a most wretched and precarious subsistence by the prostitution of their persons—no, her object is to melt the spotless icicle of virgin chastity, to relax the frown of offended modesty, to unbind that sacred cestus, that mysterious girdle, which alone gives interest and grace to beauty, and of old was considered as capable of inspiring love, even when worn by the most ugly and deformed; her object is to profane the sanctity of marriage vows, to—— but no more. Notwithstanding this complicated depravity in principle, the book will do no harm! The characters, with the exception of Delphine and Madame de Vernon, are vulgar and common-place, occasionally relieved by a dash of *unnaturalness* and absurdity: as are the characters, so are the incidents, forming altogether one of the dullest and most heavy masses which ever shelf groaned under.

Mad. GENLIS, ever foremost in the cause virtue,

of virtue, has publiſhed a novel, entitled "*The Depraved Huſband & the Philoſophic Wife,*" intended as an antidote to Delphine. We highly reſpect the intentions of this lady; but her efforts are ſuperfluous: the poiſon is ſo nauſeous that it will never be ſwallowed. The religion of Delphine is as deteſtable as its morality.

"*Julietta; or, the Triumph of Mental Acquirements over Perſonal Defects.*"

This is an intereſting and inſtructive tale, told in correct and impreſſive language.

"*The Infidel Father,*" is a novel from the ſermonizing pen of Mrs. WEST, and is too ſtrongly marked, like her other writings, with the ſpirit of the Methodiſt ſchool.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH has publiſhed two more volumes, IV. and V. of "*The Letters of a Solitary Wanderer.*"

The beauties of this lady's performances are too well known to be repeated here. The preſent volumes will not be read without intereſt.

"*Aſtoniſhment*!!! *a Romance of a Century ago, by* FRANCIS LATHOM."

We have before expreſſed our opinion that Mr. Lathom enjoys conſiderable talents: but his object ſeems to be to write *much*, and ſo long as this is the caſe he is not likely to write *well*.

"*Attala, from the French of M.* DE CHATEAUBRIANT, *with explanatory Notes.*"

This little tranſlation has been already publiſhed, and admired for its intereſt and ſimplicity: the preſent edition is printed with much neatneſs and ornamented with beautiful plates by Heath.

Mrs. MILLIKIN'S "*Plantagenet; or, Secrets of the Houſe of Anjou,*" is reſpectably executed.

"*Monckton; or, the Fate of Eleanor,*" is a novel to which is prefixed a "*General Defence*" of Modern Novels.

This is really an Herculean taſk! The novel itſelf has the merit of mediocrity. The ſame may be ſaid of Miſs MARIAN MOORE'S "*Ariana and Maud.*"

"*Memoirs of a Family in Switzerland.*"

This is not to be confounded with the *profanum vulgus*: the characters are exceedingly well drawn, the incidents well arranged and natural, and the pureſt morality is every where inculcated. The author ſeems to have ſtudied human nature attentively and with advantage: his portraits are drawn from life.

"*The Reprobate*" is a novel tranſlated from the original of AUGUSTUS LA FONTAINE, and is a very pleaſing, well-intended performance.

"*The Orphans of Llangloed*" is a modern tale of conſiderable merit. The ſame may very fairly be ſaid of "*The Black Knight, an Hiſtorical Tale of the eighth Century.*"—"*The Lottery of Life; or, the Romance of a Summer,*" by Mr. LYTTLETON; *Celina; or, Tale of Myſtery, by* DUESAY DUMENIL," and a novel, entitled "*Home*" may be ſafely put into the hands of perſons who are addicted to this ſort of reading.

We ſhall conclude our notice of novels and romances with acknowledging the amuſement we have derived from a peruſal of MISS SLEATH'S "*Who's the Murderer?*" a novel which evinces in the authoreſs conſiderable talents.

Miſs Sleath is converſant in Italian ſcenery, which ſhe ſketches with a warm and animated pencil; her characters are well ſupported, and are ſufficiently uncommon to excite intereſt. After the pains which are taken to prevent Varano from being introduced to the lovely Cecilia by the vigilant de Sevignac, it is not a little ſingular and inconſiſtent in the latter to propoſe a journey, in which the lovers are to be in the perpetual preſence of each other? Miſs Sleath has a richneſs of language which does not often iſſue from the Minerva preſs.

It is time that we ſhould notice the few books which have lately appeared on

EDUCATION.

"*An Eſſay on Education; in which are particularly conſidered the Merits and Defects of the Diſcipline and Inſtruction in our Academies, by the* Rev. WILLIAM BARROW, L.L.D. F.A.S. &c. 2 vols."

Theſe volumes preſent us with the reſult of the author's own obſervation and experience: Dr Barrow has examined the ſubject in all its bearings, and diſplays a great deal of ſolid judgment and ſound ſenſe. His work is materially different in many reſpects from thoſe of the Edgeworths, the Hamiltons, and the Mores, different as they are from each other. Dr. Barrow belongs to the *old ſchool*, he indulges himſelf in no fanciful ſpeculations —blows no gaudy ſoap-bubbles. His Eſſay may be read and read over again with advantage.

Miſs HATFIELD has written a few "*Letters on the Importance of the Female Sex; with Obſervations on their Manners and Education.*"

We applaud the benevolence of this lady's intention, but can beſtow little praiſe on the execution of her taſk: common-

place remark, in language too *fine* for the ſubject. One obſervation, however, we remember which certainly may claim to itſelf the merit of originality: ſpeaking of the expanſion of mind which the ſtudy of aſtronomy produces, Miſs Hatfield gravely delivers it as her opinion that a capacity which is able to trace the mazes of a country dance, and purſue in imagination the intricate adventures of the heroines of modern romances, will, *without difficulty*, be taught alſo to conceive the ſtructure of the ſolar ſyſtem, and the ſituations, periodical revolutions, and other circumſtances, belonging to the heavenly bodies! what a pity that Veſtris has not the teleſcope of Herſchel! and that the opera-dancers have not penſions and apartments allotted to them at the Royal Greenwich Obſervatory! Young ladies will ſoon learn aſtronomy, perhaps, in "Memoirs of the Life of Saturn,"—"A Hiſtory of the Reign of Jupiter," and "The Adventures of the Georgium Sidus, written by their reſpective Moons!" "The Travels of a Comet" muſt be extremely intereſting and full of anecdote.

"*The Hiſtory of Man in a ſavage and civilized State. Written in a familiar Style, and adapted to the Capacities of Youth. being Vol. I. of the Minor's Magazine.*"

This is a favourable ſpecimen, and if the future volumes equal the preſent they will form an uſeful collection.

Far beyond any and all the little books which ever came under our inſpection are the "*Scientific Dialogues; intended for the Inſtruction and Entertainment of young People: in which the firſt Principles of Natural and Experimental Philoſophy are fully explained.*"

Four volumes have already made their appearance; (the two firſt, indeed, a conſiderable time ſince); the firſt treats on mechanics, the ſecond on aſtronomy, the third on hydroſtatics, and the fourth on pneumatics. Each volume has four plates, engraved with the uſual elegance and accuracy of Mr. Lowry. We are encouraged to hope that in a ſhort time two other volumes compriſing optics, chemiſtry, electricity, and magnetiſm will make their appearance.

"*The Scholars Orthographical and Orthoëpical Aſſiſtant; or, Engliſh Exerciſe-book, &c. by* THOMAS CARPENTER."

One of the objects of this uſeful book is to correct provincial or (and) foreign inaccuracies of pronunciation.

Mr. RICHARD'S "*Practical Arithmetic*" is well arranged: the rules are perſpicuouſly explained.

"*Improvements in Education; as it reſpects the induſtrious Claſſes of the Community: containing a ſhort Account of its preſent State, Hints towards its Improvement, and a detail of ſome Practical Experiments conducive to that End, by* JOSEPH LANCASTER."

Mr. Lancaſter is the maſter of a ſchool of three hundred boys, whom he educates in a particular manner; the baſis of which is reward, not flagellation—honour not fear. Indeed, for our own part we have ever conſidered flagellation as *fundamentally* bad: and it is with pleaſure we ſee the ſyſtem aboliſhed in a large ſchool with ſo good effect. Mr. Lancaſter has freely imparted his plan to the public and it is deſerving of the higheſt commendation. The recollection, even at this diſtance of time of our corporeal ſufferings at ſchool, is almoſt *infandum renovare dolorem*: it makes one tingle to think of them.

Miſs VENTUM'S "*Surveys of Nature*" are adapted to the capacities of children of ten or twelve years old.

A great number of little tales, &c. have been publiſhed which we have not time to enumerate. We muſt proceed to the concluſion of our article, and wind it up with a few

MISCELLANIES.

"*The General Diffuſion of Knowledge, one great Cauſe of the Proſperity of North Britain; by* ALEXANDER CHRISTISTON, *one of the Maſters of the High School of Edinburgh, and F.R.S. Edin.*"

Of the fact aſſerted in the title-page to this intereſting pamphlet there is no doubt; knowledge has for upwards of a century been diffuſed among the lower claſſes of people in Scotland by means of parochial ſchools; with knowledge have been diffuſed good morals and induſtry. The noble inſtitution, however, which has produced effects ſo obviouſly beneficial is now falling into decay, and it is the object of this work to call the attention of the legiſlature, and the public, to the impending calamity. The following is a melancholy ſtatement: "the wretched income of ſome eſtabliſhed teachers, particularly pariſh ſchool-maſters, is becoming every day worſe. *Many of them do not earn half ſo much as a journeyman maſon.* The unhappy old men who are in the profeſſion muſt continue in it, as they are too old to learn any other; but many of them, unleſs the income be rectified, will have no ſucceſſors. This event has taken place already. There are many pariſh-ſchools vacant, becauſe no man will accept of them with ſo ſmall a reward

a reward for ſevere labour. Accounts have been received from 427 pariſhes. The average income for each ſchool-maſter ſeems to be between 23l. and 24l. a year. The amount of the income of the ſchool-maſter, in each of the 427 pariſhes, was taken from his own affidavit, ſworn before a juſtice of the peace. There is good reaſon to think that, when the liſt ſhall be completed for the whole of North Briton, the average will be ſtill lower, Of the 427 pariſhes, the income of ſix is leſs than 10l. a year each. One is 6l. 18s. 10d. Several of the ſchool-maſters ſay, that they could not live without the aid of their relations. A journeyman maſon can earn 30l. a year." In the Appendix to this pamphlet, Mr. Chriſtiſton propoſes that the ſtudy of the Greek-language ſhould be united with that of Latin, in the courſe of education which boys receive at the High-ſchool of Edinburgh.

A new edition is publiſhed of the "*Letters of the late Ignatius Sancho, to which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life, by* JOSEPH JEKYLL, *Eſq. M.P.*"

Juſtly is it remarked by the biographer of this extraordinary Negro, *God's image though cut in ebony*, as Fuller quaintly and humanely calls him, juſtly is it remarked, that "he who ſurveys the extent of intellect to which Ignatius Sancho had attained, by ſelf-education, will perhaps conclude that the perfection of the reaſoning faculties does not depend on a peculiar conformation of the ſcull, or the colour of a common integument." Yet theſe are the degraded beings whom we keep in fetters, and by treating them like brutes, endeavour to make them ſo. Beautifully has Sterne expreſſed himſelf in a letter to Sancho, of which a *fac-ſimile* is preſerved in this volume: "It is by the fineſt tints and moſt inſenſible gradations that nature deſcends from the faireſt face about St. James's, to the footieſt complexion in Africa; at which tints of theſe, is it, that the ties of blood are to ceaſe, and how many ſhades muſt we deſcend lower ſtill in the ſcale, 'ere Mercy is to vaniſh with them?"

"*A Vindication of the Celts, from ancient Authorities, with Obſervations on Mr. Pinkerton's Hypotheſis concerning the Origin of the European Nations, in his Modern Geography, and Diſſertation on the Scythians or Goths.*"

This is a very ſerious attack upon the fidelity of Mr. Pinkerton as an hiſtorian; for the purpoſe of ſupporting an hypotheſis, he is accuſed of taking unpardonable liberties with ancient writers; "Relying on his (Mr. Pinkerton's) accuracy, (ſays the author of this volume) we took his quotation for granted; but having *occaſion* to refer to the paſſages of Herodotus and Juſtin, on which the whole ſyſtem turns, we were ſurpriſed to find that theſe paſſages were egregiouſly miſunderſtood and miſrepreſented. This naturally led to an examination of the other material evidence; and we were concerned to diſcover that notwithſtanding the ſtrongeſt profeſſion of ſtrict fidelity and bitter cenſures of thoſe who had perverted authorities to ſupport their ſyſtems, Mr. Pinkerton had miſ-tranſlated, miſunderſtood, garbled, and even interpolated, many paſſages of the claſſic authors, which he himſelf adduced in favour of his hypotheſis." As many of theſe culprit paſſages are ſpecified, we ſcarcely know how Mr. Pinkerton will ſhake off his accuſer.

"*The Picture of London for* 1803" is a correct guide to all the curioſities, amuſements, exhibitions, &c. &c. in and near London. It is a book of very general utility, and as it is probably in the hands of all our readers, an eulogium on its merits would be ſuperfluous.

"*A Practical Guide during a Journey from London to Paris, with a correct Deſcription of all the Objects deſerving of Notice in the French Metropolis, illuſtrated with Maps and uſeful Tables.*"

A ſecond edition of this manual has lately appeared: and it is exceedingly deſerving of the attention of travellers.

An intereſting "*Account*" is publiſhed *of the Inſtitution of the Society for the Eſtabliſhment of a Literary Fund.* The account is drawn up by Mr. Williams and Mr. Boſcawen. The fund is increaſing very rapidly, and may, with ſome improvements in its plan, be uſeful in a certain degree.

"*Gleanings in England, &c. &c. Vol. the Second. By Mr.* PRATT.

In theſe entertaining volumes Mr. Pratt continues to diſplay the hand of a maſter, in exhibiting the manners and cuſtoms of England; and in ſketching ſome genuine copies of Engliſh hearts. Examples of rich humour, true ſatire, and exquiſite pathos abound in the preſent volumes.

The following eloquent paſſage upon the charities of Great Britain, is not leſs juſt than beautiful:

"Upon my heart's favourite theme, therefore—a theme, in which every other heart of every country will fly out to meet, confirm, and welcome, every ſentiment I can utter, of praiſe, admiration, and triumph—the charities of the Engliſh nation, I enter with the pride of a citizen, and the loving kindneſs of a human

man being, concerned in, and connected with, the welfare of all mankind. It is here that the brow of our Britannia is raiſed above the clouds—that the crown of glory, radiant and cheering as her benevolence, compoſed of ſun-beams, ſeems to play around her head—and that if ſpecks, or even ſpots, of the darkeſt hue had been diſcovered in her orb, miriads of bright emanations have deſcended upon miriads of human creatures, who have felt, and are feeling ſtill the rays of her bounty. O what of good and great does not that bounty effect?—ye wretched! of all characters and countries, ſpeak its bleſſed force, its bleſſed energy—does it not dry the tears on your cheeks, heal the wounds of your bodies and your ſouls; and bid plenty, even in times of dearth, drive famine from your doors? Ye infants and ſucklings does it not *indeed* ſoſter ye, even when bereaved of your mother's care, with the milk of human kindneſs—does it not line your cradles with down—ye youths of either ſex does it not nouriſh ye to the exerciſe of every health, of every virtue—and ye of the ſilver hair, does it not form your crutches of whatever is moſt ſoft—and, does it not ſmooth your pillows even with the tender hand of parent or friend—is it not medicine to the ſick, food to the hungry, and conſolation to the ſorrowing?

"*The Works of* SOLOMON GESSNER, *tranſlated from the German. With ſome Account of his Life and Writings.*"

We have had ſeveral detached pieces tranſlated from this accompliſhed author. His Idyls, and the Death of Abel, are known to every body. The preſent is the firſt complete edition of Geſſner's works. It is handſomely and correctly printed, and ornamented with ſeveral deſigns from Stothart, together with a portrait of the author. The biographical account is ſo intereſting, and ſo ably executed, that the only fault to be found with it is its brevity. Geſſner was not merely a poet, but a painter, and was reckoned among the beſt artiſts of Germany. His private character was amiable and exemplary.—As a huſband, a father, and a friend, his virtues were equally conſpicuous. He received from his countrymen, who raiſed him to the firſt offices of the republic, (Zurich), thoſe honours which are due to extraordinary talent and incorruptible integrity.

"*Eſſay on Iriſh Bulls, by* RICHARD LOVELL EDGWORTH, *and* MARIA EDGWORTH."

The object of this amuſing eſſay is to vindicate the talents and virtues of the Iriſh, and to ſhew that their propenſity to *blunder* is not ſingular. Many inſtances are adduced to ſhew, what was never diſputed, that *bulls* are to be found among all languages, and are common to all people.

"*The Arabian Nights. Tranſlated by the* Rev. EDWARD FORSTER. *With Engravings from Pictures, by* ROBERT SMIRKE, R.A." 5 *vols.* 3*l.*

What muſt be the intrinſic excellence of theſe ſtories, if, notwithſtanding the execrable tranſlation in which we are in the habit of reading them, they ſtill continue to intereſt and amuſe at every peruſal?—It is well known that they are read and admired throughout Aſia by people of all ranks, all characters, and all ages: ſo faſcinating are they, that forgetting all their fatigues and all their hardſhips, parties of Arabs will ſit round a fire on the deſart, and liſten to the oft-told tale with rapture. A few years ago, Mr. Hole publiſhed ſome Critical Remarks on the Arabian Nights Entertainments, with a view of ſoftening ſome of their incredibilities. He there obſerves, that notwithſtanding we are amuſed by them, they are ſeldom thoroughly reliſhed but by perſons whoſe imagination is complimented at the expence of their judgment: and this is readily accounted for, as the tales in the original language abound with poetical imagery and moral reflection, of which but little is preſerved in the tranſlation. So execrable indeed is this tranſlation, that the merit of having ſurpaſſed it is little or nothing. Mr. Forſter, however, has preſented the public with one which is neat, elegant, and conciſe; and he has, after the example of Mr. Hole, elucidated ſome few obſcure paſſages by notes. But five volumes octavo—three pounds in boards! Mr. Forſter would confer a real favour on us, if he would condeſcend to publiſh a cheap edition of his tranſlation; if he would increaſe the number of his notes, which he might eaſily do by the aſſiſtance of thoſe Orientaliſts, whoſe perſonal knowledge of the manners and cuſtoms of the Eaſt would enable them to throw conſiderable light on unintelligible alluſions and incredible incidents; and laſtly, if he could obtain from Mr. Hole permiſſion to print his learned and ingenious remarks, as preliminary diſſertations to theſe ſtories, and as notes to thoſe paſſages, to which they reſpectively belong.

It has often been ſuſpected, that no genuine copy of *The Thouſand and One Nights* is in exiſtence; and the reſult of Mr.

Mr. Foſter's enquiries favours the ſuſpicion. When the Engliſh took poſſeſſion of Cairo, however, Mr. Hammer procured in that city a complete edition of them in Arabic manuſcript, containing many more ſtories than have hitherto been publiſhed. This we ſtate on the authority of Sir Robert Wilſon, who alſo aſſures us that Mr. Hammer intends to tranſlate them. Perhaps it is needleſs to mention, that Mr. Forſter's Tranſlation is not from any oriental manuſcript, but from M. Galland's French copy.

"*Miſcellanies, by the late* DANIEL WEBB, Eſq."

A conſiderable portion of theſe were publiſhed many years ago. In conjunction with thoſe articles which have ſince been produced, they form an intereſting and elegant collection.

The *anecdotical* part of the following work is very amuſing. It ſhould be premiſed, that there is nothing concerning the Man in the Iron-maſk which has not been repeated an hundred times:—"*Memoirs of the Baſtille, tranſlated from the French Regiſters, Records, and other authentic Documents found in the Archives of the Caſtle at the Time of its Surrender on the 14th of July, 1789; and publiſhed under the Sanction of the National Aſſembly of France. Interſperſed with Anecdotes of the moſt remarkable Priſoners who have been confined in the Fortreſs, particularly the Man uſually ſtyled the Man in the Iron-maſk. By* FRANCIS GIBSON, Eſq."

An honorable column in this diviſion of our retroſpect is claimed, for "*A new abridged Tranſlation of the celebrated Letters of Madame de Sevigne, by Mrs.* MACKIE, who, in the compaſs of three volumes, has *conſolidated* the lively wit, happy anecdote, brilliant ſallies, as well as the more profound obſervations of the counteſs; and this is executed with ſo much ſpirit, taſte, and judgment, that it is not without ſingular approbation we recommend the engaging French woman in this new Engliſh dreſs.

Who has not read Mercier's *Tableau de Paris?* A ſelection from it, intitled, "*Paris Delineated,*" has been tranſlated; but with exquiſite ill-judgment the tranſlator has adapted it to modern times, omitting the notice of buildings which have been deſtroyed, and cuſtoms which have been aboliſhed ſince the Revolution!

In the ſhort interval between two wars, when we found

> a time for frighted peace to pant,
> And breathe ſhort-winded accents of new broils,

many of our countrymen took a trip to the metropolis of France; and a few of them have amuſed thoſe who ſtaid at home with an account of their excurſion. Having already exceeded the uſual limits of our article, we muſt be more brief in the notice of them than we could have wiſhed.

"*The Praiſe of Paris; or, a Sketch of the French Capital; in Extracts of Letters from France in the Summer of* 1802; *with an Index of many of the Convents, Churches, and Palaces, not in the French Catalogues, which have furniſhed Pictures for the Louvre Gallery. By* S.W. F.R.S. F.S.A."

This is a very whimſical and very brief ſketch; but it is obviouſly drawn by the hand of a maſter. S. W. (the Rev. STEPHEN WESTON) fled from Paris in the year 1792, when, as he ſays, it was poſſeſſed with a demoniacal ſpirit of carnage. Ten years afterwards he reviſited it, and found it ſo *ſwept* and *garniſhed*, that he felt himſelf inclined to ſing the *Praiſe of Paris!*

"*A Rough Sketch of Modern Paris; or, Letters on Society, &c. in that Capital, written during the laſt two Months of* 1801, *and the firſt five of* 1802."

The author of this work has ſhewn himſelf to be a well-informed man, a man of judgment and obſervation. Nothing eſcapes him, and he has the art of deſcribing with ſo much felicity that his readers almoſt feel themſelves belonging to his party and being at Paris with him. The luxury of *les parvenus; ou, nouveaux riches*, upſtarts, or new gentry, is ſcarcely conceivable; the following is a deſcription of the houſe of Madame ———: "The drawing room and *ſalle à manger* (eating room) were not yet finiſhed. The furniture prepared for each was rich. I did not think it particularly beautiful; but the bed-room and bathing-cabinet exceeded in luxury every thing which I ever beheld, or even ventured to imagine. The canopy of the bed was of the fineſt muſlin, the covering of pink ſatin, the frame of beautiful mahogany, ſupported by figures in gold of antique ſhapes. The ſteps which led to this delicious couch were covered with red velvet, ornamented on each ſide with artificial flowers, highly ſcented.—On one ſide ſtood, on a pedeſtal, a marble ſtatue of SILENCE, with this inſcription: "Tutatur ſomnos et amores conſcia lecti."* On the other, a very lofty gold ſtand, for a taper or lamp. A fine mirror filled up one ſide of the bed, and was reflected by one at the top, and another at the oppo-

* "Silence guards the ſlumbers and the loves of this bed."

ſite

ſite ſide of the room. The walls were covered with mahogany, relieved with gold borders, and now and then with glaſs. The whole in excellent taſte. The bathing cabinet, which adjoined, was equally luxurious. The bath, when not in uſe, forms a ſofa, covered with kerſeymere, edged with gold; and the whole of this cabinet is as pretty as the bed room. Beyond this room is the bed-chamber of *Monſieur*, plain, neat, and unaffected; and on the other ſide a little cloſet, covered with green ſilk, and opening on the garden, in which *Madame* ſits when ſhe amuſes herſelf with drawing. To conclude, I find "the loves" which "Silence guards," and of which this Paphian feat is the witneſs, are thoſe of January and May; for the wife is twenty, the greateſt beauty in Paris (Madame Recamier!) and the huſband ſomething leſs than ſixty."

"*Letters from France, written by* J. KING, *in the Months of Auguſt, September, and October*, 1802, *&c. &c.*"

This is of a different caſt from the works we have already mentioned: the author does not undertake a regular deſcription of Paris, but chiefly employs himſelf in reflections on the paſt ſcenes of the Revolution, to which are added anticipations of future events.

"*Journal of a Party of Pleaſure to Paris, in the Month of Auguſt*, 1802."

A ſhort ſketch, but by no means filled up ſo well as thoſe we have enumerated.—The volume contains alſo thirteen ill-engraved views.

"*A few Days in Paris; with Remarks characteriſtic of ſeveral diſtinguiſhed Perſonages.*"

This two-ſhilling pamphlet ſhews the author to be of a ſuperior claſs: he is conjectured to be a military man, and certainly of no inconſiderable talents. His deſcriptions are lively and diſtinct: his reflections on the pictures at the Louvre bold and original. He is a man of taſte, a man of ſpirit, and a patriot.

After having treſpaſſed thus long on the patience of our readers, we will now releaſe them; omitting the notice of many an inſignificant *et cetera*, which always ſwell the catalogue of Miſcellanies.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"MEMOIRES Hiſtoriques et Politiques, ſur la Republique de Veniſe, &c."—Hiſtorical and Political Memoirs relative to the Republic of Venice, drawn up in 1792, by LEOPOLD CURTI, and now reviſed and corrected, with the addition of Notes, by himſelf. 2 vols. 8vo. 2d edition.

Leopold Curti, a noble Venetian, who had been employed in the government of his native country, is the author of theſe two volumes, which contain a variety of new and curious matter.

The Hiſtory of this Republic has been frequently attempted before, particularly by the Chevalier Nanni, the Abbé St. Real, the Cardinal Gaſpard Contarini, Laugier and Amelot de la Houſſaye. Monteſquieu alſo has preſented a ſketch of the government, but it was reſerved for the preſent author, alone, to comprehend and to deſcribe the myſteries of a ſtate no leſs famous for the length of its exiſtence, than the extraordinary conduct of its governors.

The firſt portion of this work is dedicated excluſively to hiſtory, and the ſecond to politics. After deſcribing the riſe and progreſs of this ſingular eſtabliſhment, Curti points out the various cauſes, which have contributed to its decadence. This, according to him, proceeded firſt from the imprudent acquiſitions made on the *Terra Firma*, which induced the citizens to neglect their maritime profeſſions; ſecondly, the conqueſts of the Turks, which interdicted the paſſage through the Dardanelles, and thirdly, the diſcovery of the Cape of Good Hope. He is ſupported on this occaſion by Houſſaye, who expreſſes himſelf in the following manner on this ſubject:

"The ſame thing has occurred to the Republic of Venice as to Sparta; both were ruined in conſequence of obtaining more than they were able to preſerve. Venice, in a ſingle battle loſt all the territories uſurped by her on the continent, merely becauſe the foundation was not ſufficient to ſupport the ſuperſtructure. If the Venetians," adds he, "had followed the advice which Duke Thomas Mocénigo gave them, to be content with the Sea, where they had conquered ſo many beautiful and opulent iſles, the delights of the Terra

Firma, would not have ſoftened and corrupted them."

But Venice, although reduced in point of power and opulence, might have ſtill exiſted, had it not been for that unprincipled ſyſtem of partition, recently adopted by ſeveral great European powers, and which is here conſidered as the grand *external* cauſe of her ruin.

The following is the order, in which the author treats his ſubject: Chap. I. contains an Account of the Grand Council and Senate.—Chap. II. is dedicated to the Signiory and College.—Chap. III. to the Quaranties.—Chap. IV. to the Council of Ten, and the Inquiſitors of State.—Chap. V. to the Doge and the Correctors.—Chap. VI. to the Procurators of St. Marc, the Cenſors, and the Chevaliers of the Golden Star.—Chap. VII. to the Public and Private Magiſtrates.—Chap. VIII. to the Ducal Chancery.—Chap. IX. to the Clergy, and Chap. X. to Finances, Military Force, Population, Character, and Education. Signor Curti, not content with ſtating the particulars of the ancient conſtitution, is eager to point out the ſources of thoſe evils which rendered the government at once tyrannical and odious. The inſtitution of the Council of Ten is traced by him up to the year 1310. This tribunal was merely created at that period, on purpoſe to obtain a temporary remedy for thoſe dangers which menaced the commonwealth, and it appears evident that recourſe was had to the ſame expedient ſo early as 1173. But, like the dictatorſhip of ancient Rome, it became at length engrafted in the very frame and texture of the ſtate, and was at firſt confirmed for two months, then for five years, and at length became perpetual.

The inſtitution of the tribunal of State-Inquiſitors originated in 1501. Its members, three in number, were not ſubjected to the ſlighteſt reſponſibility for their actions, or obliged to render any account of their conduct, and the people when they alluded to it, were accuſtomed to caſt down their eyes, and elevate one of their fingers towards Heaven, as if to indicate the power enjoyed, and the terror occaſioned by thoſe entruſted with this office.

Venice ariſing out of a marſh, became powerful and glorious, and ſhe maintained her form of government longer than any of the moſt famous republics of antiquity. While free, the people were happy, virtuous, and opulent; but, no ſooner did the chief magiſtrates conſpire againſt liberty, than a ſtate inquiſition was introduced, a ſyſtem of eſpionage was eſtabliſhed, ſecret impriſonment was recurred to, and at length, the citizens having no intereſt in the preſervation of the ſtate, it was overwhelmed without a ſingle ſtruggle.

THEOLOGY.

The late ſettlement, reſpecting religion, in France, has not only induced the bookſellers to reprint many old theological tracts, but alſo to procure the tranſlation of ſome from the Engliſh. The following is a liſt of the laſt publications on this ſubject:

"Accord du Livre de la Genéſe avec la Géologie et les Monumens Humains, ſur les Faits et les Epoques de la Création et du Déluge Univerſal, et ſur le fait d'une Révolution qui, par l'ordre divin, avoit frappé à la-fois de tous les Globes de notre Monde Planétaire; y avoit éteint la Lumière et la Nature vivante, et ne finit qu'à l'Epoque où Dieu créa de nouveaux êtres ſur la terre, quarante ſiécles avant l'ère Chrétienne; par M. GERVAIS DE LA PRISE, l'aîné, Membre de l'Académie des Sciences, Lettres et Arts, de Caen. Paris, 1 vol. 8vo."

"Avantages (les) de l'Amitié Chrétienne; ou, Lettres à Guſtave. Paris.

"De l'Evidence de la Religion Chrétienne, ouvrage de M. JENNINGS, ancien Membre de la Chambre des Communes, ſuivi d'un plan de Fénélon ſur le même Sujet, et des Penſées ſur la Providence quatrième Edition, augmentée d'un Diſcours de M. BLAIR, ſur les Avantages de la Religion, et de Maximes Chrétiennes. Paris, 1 vol. in-12."

"Hiſtoire de l'Etabliſſement du Chriſtianiſme dans les Indes Orientales; par les Evêques Français. Paris, 2 vol. in-12.

"Penſées du Père Bourdaloue, de la Compagnie de Jeſus. Paris, 3 vol. in-12."

"La Religion Chrétienne connue dans ſes principales Preuves, et pratiquée d'après les PP. de l'Egliſe. Paris, 1 vol. in-12.

"Secours (les) Spirituels que l'on doit au Prochain dans les Maladies qui peuvent aller à la Mort, à l'Uſage de toutes ſortes de Perſonnes; par le R. P. Ch. de Latteignant de la Compagnie de Jéſus, nouvelle Edition, à laquelle on a joint les Chapitres du Livre intitulé, Eſprit de S. François de Sales ſur le même Sujet. Paris. 1 vol. in-12."

The following book is deſerving of attention, not only on account of its title, but for a variety of other reaſons:

"La Religion Catholique eſt la ſeule qui ſoit vraie, &c."—The Catholick Religion is the only true one, and the ſole ſuitable to the Dignity and the Wants of Man. By M. LUCET, author of the Principles of Univerſal Canon Law.

The author of this work, not content with rejoicing at beholding the altars of the Catholic faith reſtored, appears extremely eager to give an undue preference to the ſect of which he is a member. He affects to deſpiſe the ancients on account of their comparative ignorance in reſpect to the myſteries of religion, and leaves the modern philoſophers to navigate that ocean of doubt and uncertainties which appeared hideous even to Rouſſeau.

He begins his work, by anathematizing Socinus and his followers; and aſſerts that the churches founded by Martin Luther and his diſciples poſſeſs none of the characters appertaining to thoſe of the true faith, while the doctrines taught by them are blaſphemous in the extreme.

Calvin, or Cauvin, is accuſed of having deſpiſed the precepts of St. Paul, by the equality introduced by him among paſtors, and he is greatly blamed, for having impriſoned and baniſhed Bolſec, under pretext of being a Pelagian, and burnt Servetus, becauſe he happened to differ from him in certain religious tenets: but this is only an argument againſt the character of the man, not the doctrines of the reformer. Henry VIII. of courſe experiences a due ſhare of abuſe, and we are told, that the unhappy Church of England is now only a dry branch of the ancient tree, which had hitherto nouriſhed it; in ſhort, nothing better than a mere human inſtitution!

In fine, the whole of M. Lucet's opinions ſavour but little of the ſpirit of Chriſtianity, and are all comprehended in the following ſentence, which he has choſen for his motto:

"Je crois l'Egliſe qui eſt une, ſainte, catholique, et apoſtolique."

NATURAL HISTORY.

"Voyage aux Grottes d'Arcy."—A Journey to the Grottoes of Arcy, accompanied with Fugitive Poetry, and detached Thoughts. By A. DEVILLE, Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory, in the central School of Yonne."

The French profeſſor performed the journey which he here deſcribes, on foot, a mode of travelling deemed far more inſtructive by this naturaliſt, than any other. It is his opinion, that theſe ſubterraneous apartments are mere excavations, for the purpoſe of finding building materials, for the erection of certain venerable edifices in the neighbourhood, and not produced by the ordinary operations of nature, as has been hitherto ſuppoſed.

"The Grottoes, (ſays he), abounding with ſtalactites and ſtalagmites are ſo common as to be ſcattered all over the country. That of Chablais, called the *Grotto of the Fairies*, is ſituate amidſt frightful rocks, in the midſt of a foreſt of hawthorns, near two leagues diſtant from Ripaille. According to Voltaire, in the Encyclopedick Dictionary, they conſiſt of three arched gro. oes, the one above the other, cut perpendicularly by nature, in an inacceſſible rock.

"The water which diſtils from the uppermoſt vault, has formed the figure of a hen brooding over her chickens. Near to this, is another concretion reſembling a piece of bacon, with the rind exactly delineated. In the centre of the ſame apartment, is to be ſeen a ſpinning-wheel, diſtaff, and the appearance of a fruit reſembling almonds. The women of the neighbourhood pretend to have ſeen in the apperture, the figure of a petrified female, but ſhe has diſappeared of late years, and this circumſtance has probably occaſioned the cavern to be denominated the Grotto of the Fairies.

"At the preſent period, when mankind are ſtill fond of the marvellous, is it not poſſible to maintain that theſe ſeeming ſports of nature are real petrifactions? The grotto may be ſuppoſed to have been formerly inhabited by a woman, who was accuſtomed to ſpin; her bacon is ſtill ſuſpended from the roof; her hen and chickens formerly ſurrounded her; ſhe was eating almonds, when changed into a rock, along with her wheel, her diſtaff, and her almonds, exactly in the ſame manner, that Edith, the wife of Lot, was turned into a ſtatue of ſalt."

"Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Hiſtoire Naturelle, &c."—A new Dictionary of Natural Hiſtory, applicable to the Arts, and principally Rural and Domeſtic Economy, by a Society of Naturaliſts and Agriculturiſts."

This immenſe work, formerly noticed by us, at its commencement, is now proceeding

proceeding with great celerity towards a concluſion. It is to conſiſt of twenty volumes, large octavo, ornamented and illuſtrated with 300 copper-plates. The ſubjects are not only claſſed under diſtinct heads as uſual, but confided to the pens of men eminent in the reſpective branches of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. The articles man, quadrupeds, birds and cetaceous animals, are entruſted to Sonini, the famous traveller, Virey, author of the Natural Hiſtory of the Human Species, Vieillot, Deſmarets, &c. &c. The veterinary art, and domeſtic economy, are undertaken by Parmentier, and Huzard; fiſhes, reptiles and worms, by Boſc; inſects by Olivier and Latreille; botany, by Chaptal, Cels, and Thouin; and mineralogy, geology, and phyſics, by Chaptal, Patrin, and Libes.

Dictionaries in general are little better than mere compilations, borrowed from each other, but in the preſent work are to be found many new and original articles; ſome of them are deſcribed in a very ſcientific manner, particularly the term *arbre*, in the firſt volume, under which head we find a minute anatomical deſcription of a tree, then its phyſiology, after which follows an account of its culture, its maladies, the beſt modes of planting, tranſplanting, propagating, &c.

In the ſucceeding volumes, other articles engage the attention, particularly the following: cacao, café, cameleon, canard, cochon, coquillages, coton, crocodile, &c.

Sonini has deſcribed the hiſtory of the great eagle with a brilliancy of ſtile calculated to charm the reader. Boſc has been peculiarly happy in his account of fiſhes; and M. Dutour has written a detailed article, relative to the ſugar-cane, which he himſelf formerly cultivated in his plantations at St. Domingo. He is conſequently enabled to give the neceſſary information, as to the making of ſugar, rum, &c. &c. The Preliminary Diſcourſe has been the ſubject of much elogium in France.

"Faune Pariſienne; ou, Hiſtoire abrégée, &c."—An abridged Hiſtory of the Inſects in the Neighbourhood of Paris, claſſed according to the Syſtem of Fabricius, and preceded by a Diſcourſe on Inſects in general, intended to ſerve as an Introduction to the Study of Entomology; accompanied with ſeven engraved Plates. By C. A. WALCKENAER, 2 vols. 8vo.

This work is not calculated to inſtitute an epoch in the annals of entomology, but it is ſo contrived as to engage the attention of all thoſe who are intereſted in the progreſs of this ſcience, and will be found very convenient at leaſt, even to the experienced naturaliſt. Before the appearance of theſe volumes, no fewer than ſeven or eight works had made their appearance, all of which were confined to the plants produced in the neighbourhood of Paris; but not a ſingle one was dedicated to the contemplation of the animals. It was accordingly deſigned at firſt by the author, to publiſh the quadrupeds, birds, &c. in the vicinity of the metropolis; but particular circumſtances have induced him to invert the natural order, and begin with the inſects.

On this occaſion he has adopted the ſyſtem of Fabricius, although he has not copied that great naturaliſt in a ſervile manner; the nomenclature in particular is abſolutely neceſſary, as it is now univerſally adopted; and ſerves as a common interpreter both to thoſe who admit, and thoſe who reject, his authority on other occaſions. C. A. Walckenaer, however, has taken upon him to alter ſuch of the characters of the claſſes, as did not appear to be correct; he has alſo done the ſame in regard to ſeveral of the *genera*, but his alterations are founded either on long obſervation on his own part, or that of ſeveral celebrated entomologiſts, which he has been at the pains to examine and verify. To the characters of the genera, he has been careful to add an abridgment of their hiſtory, and a deſcription of their various metamorphoſes.

The ſpecific phraſes of Fabricius are for the moſt part made uſe of, but they are augmented when they do not appear to be ſufficiently explicit, or intirely changed when deemed unfaithful. The beſt known figure of every inſect is always quoted, and the ſtudent is conſtantly referred to the works of two eminent men,* for a more detailed deſcription.

Notwithſtanding all his care, this catalogue of the inſects in the neighbourhood of Paris is far from being complete, although it includes a conſiderable number of ſpecies, which

* Geoffroy and Fabricius.

have either never been diſcovered there, or but once, and that too by mere chance. Among thoſe omitted, are the following, ſelected from the order of Eleutherates alone:

Copris emarginata, furcata, nutans xyphias. Ateuchus flagellatus. Aphodius rubidus, terreſtris, pecari, 4-maculatus, luridus, inquinatus teſtudinarius, aſper, arenarius. Hiſter metallicus, ſinuatus. Byrrhus ſemi-ſtriatus. Opatrum griſeum. Helops striatus. Carabus cinctus, borealis, ſtriolas, abuſicola, dimidiatus, cœruleſcens, tardus, tricolor, communis, helopioides, œneus, pallidus, nigricornis, parum punctatus, nigrita, turcicus, picipes, velox, pygmæus. Caloſoma indagator. Corynetes violaceus. Cantharis atra. Necrophorus mortuorum. Nitidula 10-guttata. Eumolpus precioſus. Chryſomela coriaria, gottingenſis, americana. Crioceris ſubſpinoſa, &c.

On the other hand, the author has given novelty to his work, by a diſſertation on the ant, and the ſpider; the latter is extracted from a larger work on this ſubject, which he intends to publiſh in a ſhort time, with figures, colored and deſigned after nature. No leſs than 133 different kinds have been deſcribed by M. Walckenaer upon this occaſion.

"Mémoire ſur les Cauſes del' Hydrophobie, vulgairement connue ſous le Nom de Rage, et ſur les Moyens d'anéantir cette Maladie."—A Memoir on the Cauſes of the Hydrophobia, commonly called Canine Madneſs, and on the Means of annihilating that Diſorder, by E. F. M. BOSQUILLON, formerly Doctor-Regent of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, Profeſſor of Surgery, and the Materia Medica, alſo Profeſſor of the Greek Language in the College of France, Phyſician to the Great Hoſpital of Paris, &c. 8vo.

The author of this little Pamphlet, notwithſtanding the numerous employments expreſſed in the title-page, does not appear to have thrown any new light upon this ſubject. He remarks, that hydrophobia, or a dread of water, originates in fear and terror alone, and he is of opinion that it may be annihilated by ſoothing and perſuaſion, in the ſame manner as the idle notions about ghoſts, charms, &c. are diſſipated. He accordingly ſtates, that the courage of the patient ought to be reanimated, and his imagination diverted to other ſubjects.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Moyens d'Amelioration & de Reſtauration, &c."—Plans of Melioration and Reſtoration, propoſed to the Government, and the Inhabitants of the Colonies; by the Citizen CHARPENTIER COSSIGNY.

The author, formerly employed as an engineer by the French Government, has viſited both hemiſpheres, and is conſequently enabled to compare the productions of the Eaſt with thoſe of the Weſt, and lay down plans for extending the commerce and power of his native country. But he is chiefly employed upon the preſent occaſion to attract the attention of the French nation, towards the iſland of Quiloa, on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, ſituate in 8° 51′, which poſſeſſes two excellent ports, with good anchorage, and where ſugar, cotton, and indigo, are produced ſpontaneouſly. Citizen Charpentier Coſſigny is of opinion, that the Government ought to form an eſtabliſhment there, on account of the following reaſons:

1. Quiloa lies in the track of the veſſels bound to the Indies, and is nearer to the Red Sea, the Perſian Gulph, the coaſts of Malabar, Coromandel, and even Bengal, than the Iſle of France.

2. It is the ſtaple for ſlaves from the coaſt of Africa, and not more than twelve or fifteen days ſail from the iſle of France, in a favourable ſeaſon.

3. Ivory, which is produced in the neighbourhood, is ſold in India, China, and Europe.

4. In times of ſcarcity, Quiloa can furniſh proviſions, in abundance, for the iſles of France, Bourbon, and Sychelles.

5. The ſugar and coffee of the Iſle of France can be ſold there to great advantage.

And 6. This, and every ſpecies of commerce, would be greatly augmented by the neighbourhood of Melinda, Monbaz, Maſcate, and Surat.

"Les Véillées Militaires, &c."—The Military Evenings; by M. A. COUVRET 2 vols. 12mo.

The author ſuppoſes the officers of a regiment of Huſſars to have been aſſembled together in a little town of Lorraine, and, as the garriſon duty was not ſevere, they were at a loſs how to ſpend their time. They wiſhed, we are told, "to drink, game, or introduce themſelves into the houſes of the peaceable inhabitants, on purpoſe to empty their cellars, and violate the laws of hoſpitality in more than one manner;

manner; but it ſo happened, that the wine of the country was deteſtable, that the Colonel had prohibited play, under the ſevereſt penalties, that the wives were faithful, and the daughters virtuous!

In this terrible extremity, they were actually reduced to the neceſſity of finding reſources within themſelves, and they accordingly reſolved to make a fair and candid confeſſion of all their adventures and intrigues. The author, M. Couvret, endeavours to gratify the reader with variety at leaſt, and we accordingly find ſome of the ſtories gay and immoral, while others are not deſtitute of feeling and ſentiment.

"Voyage Pittoreſque, & Hiſtorique de l'Iſtrie, & de la Dalmatie, &c."—A Pictureſque and Hiſtorical Deſcription of Iſtria and Dalmatia, drawn up from the Itinerary of L. F. CASSAS; by JOSEPH LAVAILLEE, of the Polytechnic Society, &c. adorned with Copper-plates, Charts, and Plans, deſigned on the Spot, by Caſſas, Painter and Architect, Author and Editor of the Pictureſque Journey through Syria, Phenicia, Paleſtine, and Lower Egypt.

Of this expenſive work, which was noticed by us before, fourteen numbers have now been delivered to the ſubſcribers, at the enormous price of 210 franks. As ſome compenſation however, for this ſum of money, we are told that "the arts are greatly obliged to M. Caſſas, who merely out of love for them triumphed over the fatigues and dangers inſeparable from a journey of five or ſix hundred leagues. But few men (adds the Editor) were enabled to draw with ſuch taſte, thoſe ſumptuous remains of ancient monuments, with which the Romans have enriched the countries here deſcribed, and none perhaps were capable of expreſſing theſe ſingular and enchanting ſituations, which nature, always more rich and varied in her conceptions than the imagination of man, has been ſo prodigal of, in a country hitherto but little known or deſcribed.

"Elemens de Statiſque, &c."—Elements of Statiſticks, 1 vol. 8vo.

This is a Tranſlation, by D.F. DONNANT, of the Engliſh treatiſe written by Mr. PLAYFAIR, in which the latter by means of a ſingle glimpſe, enables the reader to diſcover the ſtrength, population, and reſources, of the European ſtates and their colonies. This verſion contains a number of errors, and is incorrect in many places; the Tranſlator has not even been at the pains to reduce the Engliſh miles, acres, and pounds ſterling, into the correſpondent French quantities, an omiſſion which renders the work far leſs valuable to his countrymen, than it would otherwiſe have proved.

Précis de la Philoſophie de Bacon, &c."—A Summary of the Philoſophy of Bacon, and the Progreſs of the Natural Sciences, in conſequence of his Precepts and Example, with an Appendix relative to ſome Points particularly connected with this Subject. By J. A. DE LUC, Cit. of Geneva, F.R.S. of London, a Member of the Batavian Society, and Profeſſor of Geology in the Univerſity of Gottingen. 2 vol. 8vo.

Bacon has equally diſtinguiſhed himſelf in England and on the Continent, by the vaſtneſs of his genius, the depth of his thoughts, the profundity of his reaſoning, and the juſtneſs of his conjectures. In his work "De Dignitate & Augmento Scientiarum," he examines the materials preſented by nature and ſcience in his time, exhibits the defects of knowledge, and furniſhes precepts for the purpoſe of attaining information.

In his "Novum Organum" he developes his principles, and examines the properties of bodies, as well as their connection with each other; and moſt of his ſubſequent writings are expreſsly dedicated to ſimiliar purſuits.

M. De Luc, a philoſopher of ſome eminence, being conſcious of the extraordinary merit of this author, but aware, at the ſame time, that many of his moſt valuable ideas are ſcattered through his works, in an unconnected manner, has here aſſembled and produced them in one uniform aſſemblage, for the information and gratification of the public.

The Profeſſor attributes the neglect of Bacon to the prevailing opinions of the times, which have been unfavourable to a man, who has been ſtudious to render philoſophy ſubordinate to religion. He, at the ſame time, criticiſes the new tranſlation of his works by Laſalle, attacks the geological deſcription of South America by M Humboldt, and accuſes the celebrated but eccentric Kant, of leading mankind into a variety of new errors.

"A la

"A la Mémoire de Madame du Boccage, &c."—To the Memory of Madame du Boccage, by Madame FANNY BEAUHARNOIS. This is an eulogium penned by a diſtinguiſhed female, in honor of a celebrated woman termed by Boccage, "the tenth Muſe." After mentioning the modeſty, mildneſs, and amity, which rendered Madame du Boccage ſo dear to her friends, the fair author continues as follows: "The circle around her, of which I have already ſaid a few words, was brilliant, ſelect, and even impoſing; men of letters, who had conferred the greateſt honor on France, as well as the moſt diſtinguiſhed foreigners, carried thither that legitimate incenſe which talents do not always obtain, but which the virtues readily command. Thoſe poſſeſſed by Madame du Boccage, were of the mildeſt kind. With that politeneſs appertaining to the age of Louis XIV. which might be termed majeſtic, ſhe added all the amiableneſs of her own. Her judgment was ſound, her taſte exquiſite, her memory ſtrong; ſhe converſed with preciſion and ſimplicity; always ſpoke as much as neceſſary, and never more; it was impoſſible either to liſten, or to ſpeak, in a more obliging manner. Every one was deſirous to pleaſe her, and left the apartment in full expectation of having ſucceeded."

"Voyage en Piemont. &c."—A Journey through Piedmont, containing a Deſcription, Topographical and Picturesque, as well as an Hiſtorical and Statiſtical Account of its Departments, now united to France, adorned with Six Charts and Eight Copper-plates. 1 vol. 8vo.

This work is the produce of the joint labours of different perſons. J. BRETON has undertaken the text, while the two BRIONS ſuperintend the geographical part. We are here made acquainted both with the ancient and modern ſtate of Piedmont, as well as with the preſent ſituation of its different cities, their productions, manufactures, population, the ſtate of the arts, &c. The department of the Doria is repreſented as abounding with wild ſcenery; here are to be found the *glacieres*, whitened with continual ice and ſnows; there are ſeen dark foreſts of pines, larches, and ſuch other trees as can bear an extreme degree of cold.

This zone is ſucceeded by another leſs ſombrous, compoſed of the cheſnut and the oak; and at the baſe of the mountains, we recogniſe the effects of a milder temperature, a ſoil leſs rebellious to the efforts of human induſtry, and better calculated to reward the labours of the huſbandman.

Theſe agreeable appearances, prepare the traveller to contemplate the neighbouring vallies of Liguria, where oranges and olives grow in abundance.

After deſcribing the roads leading along the Simplon, Mont-Cenis, &c. we come to the department of the Seſia, and here M. Brion ſeizes an opportunity to detail the cauſes which render the climate of Italy more humid than that of France; and he takes occaſion to aſſert, that one-third more rain falls in the former than in the ſouthern provinces of the latter country. The diſadvantages attendant on this event are evident in the ſtagnant lakes and pools, which prove unhealthy to ſtrangers, and even to the inhabitants; on the other hand, the ſucculent food contributes wonderfully to the growth of certain animals, and the hog in particular is allowed to poſſeſs a ſuperior flavor.

The department of Marengo affords an opportunity to the author of deſcribing the famous battle which occurred there, June 14, 1800: that of the Tanaro, enables him to calculate the influence of language and manners on the different inhabitants of Italy, as well as to enumerate the peculiar diſtinctions between the rivers which burſt from the Alps, and thoſe that flow from the Appenines.

"Traité des Moyens de diſinfecter l'Air, &c."—A Treatiſe on the Means of diſinfecting the Air, ſo as either to prevent or arreſt the Progreſs of Contagion. By L. B. GUYTON-MORVAUX, Member of the National Inſtitute of France, and of ſeveral French and Foreign Societies, 1 vol. 8vo.

This is a new edition of a work of conſiderable celebrity, nearly connected with the preſervation of the human health, and of courſe intimately allied to the happineſs of mankind. Morvaux has acquired a diſtinguiſhed reputation by his writings and his experiments; it is but juſtice, however, to obſerve, that, upon the preſent occaſion, he is ſuppoſed to have borrowed his theory from an Engliſh phyſician.

"Tableau Hiſtorique de la Juriſprudence Romaine, depuis, &c."—An Hiſtorical Account of the Roman Juriſprudence,

prudence, from the Foundation of Rome until the 18th Century; to which is added, the Text of the Laws of the Twelve Tables. By GOUJON, 4 vols. 12mo.

The ſtudy of juriſprudence preſents a variety of difficulties, on account of the theories ariſing out of the practice of independent nations, who differ in nothing ſo much as in the formation of their criminal laws, The Roman code, however, has generally been conſidered as opening an ample field of information to the ſtudent; and in many countries it became indiſpenſably neceſſary for every practitioner, and indeed for every private gentleman, to attain a knowledge of it.

Previous to the revolution, the deſcent of property in moſt of the provinces of France was regulated by the civil law; and even now it would appear, that an acquaintance with it is ſtill proper for all profeſſional men employed in the courts of juſtice. It is on this account, that M. Goujon, thinking the ſtudent might be deterred from the peruſal of the ſubject, by the folio edition of "l'Hiſtoire du Droit Romain," has been at great pains to extract the quinteſſence, which is here preſented to the world in the ſhape of a ſmall duodecimo.

The author conſiders the hiſtory of Roman juriſprudence, under four different epochs. The firſt epoch includes the periods from the foundation of Rome until the abolition of royalty, containing a ſpace of 244 years. The ſecond reaches from the commencement of the republic, until the battle of Actium. The third, from the time of the emperors until the concluſion of the Eaſtern Empire; and, the fourth, from the time of Juſtinian, until the preſent.

The queſtion has been much agitated among the learned, whether the laws of the Twelve Tables were entirely borrowed from Greece, or conſiſted chiefly of the ancient cuſtoms and inſtitutions of Rome. M. Goujon inclines to the latter opinion, as both Romulus and Numa had enacted regulations exactly ſimilar in every particular.

"Hiſtoire Medicale de l'Armée Françaiſe, &c."—A Medical Hiſtory of the French Army at St. Domingo, during the tenth Year. By the Chief Phyſician, Dr. GILBERT, 8vo.

In imitation of M. Deſgennettes, who accompanied the Army of the Eaſt, M. Gilbert here gives an account of the maladies which proved ſo fatal in St. Domingo, and made a voyage to that iſland an object of terror to the braveſt of the French troops. That dreadful diſeaſe, termed the *yellow fever*, is here deſcribed as a tribute paid by a great majority of Europeans to the climate between the tropics, &c. the conſolatory idea is held out, that, as it proceeds from accidental cauſes, theſe may be either anticipated, or attenuated in ſuch a manner, as either to avoid the malady, or render it almoſt harmleſs. In ſhort, we are told that the epidemic fever, which cut off ſo many French troops in the Weſt Indies, will ceaſe to be dreaded the moment that proper regulations are adopted; and it is aſked, why a voyage to the colonies of the Republic ſhould be more dreaded than one to Boſton, Philadelphia, the Havannah, or Jamaica, in all of which the ſame ſcourge has recently afflicted mankind?

In order to form a juſt notion of his ſubject, Dr. Gilbert undertakes to preſent the reader with what he denominates the *medical topography* of the iſland of St. Domingo. He, accordingly, conſiders its geographical poſition, its temperature, which is greatly modified by the ſea-breezes, the change in the ſeaſons, as deſignated by the rainy and dry ſeaſons, the nature of the ſoil, the quarries, the mines, the rivers, the common and mineral waters, the botanical productions, and the ſtate of the atmoſphere. After this he indicates the diſeaſes which occur annually, the common modes of treating them, and the remedies, both indigenous and exotic, uſually applied.

On the diſembarkation of the army, the ſoldiers immediately became intemperate, in conſequence of which, they were expoſed to a variety of maladies. About the end of April, the yellow fever made its appearance, and its progreſs increaſed with the heat of the ſeaſon, which happened to be uncommonly dry and ſultry. It was uſhered in by exceſſive pains in the head, a hard pulſe, ſudden nauſea, abdominal pains, and a ſymptomatic diarrhœa; death generally occurred on the fifth or ſeventh, and often before the third day, and it was preceded by an univerſal diſcoloration of the ſkin, and a ſuppreſſion of urine. Thoſe who eſcaped, not only remained for a long

time

time in a ſtate of convaleſcence, but were ſubject to a relapſe.

At length, the diſeaſe attained ſuch a dreadful degree of violence, the victims carried off by it proved ſo numerous, and the uſual medicines appeared to be of ſo little avail, that orders were given for all the phyſicians appertaining to the army, as well as thoſe who practiſed in the neighbouring towns, to aſſemble at the Cape.

It was in this conference, that Dr. Gilbert propounded the following queſtions:

1. What is the hiſtory and progreſs of the yellow fever?
2. The general, particular, and local cauſes?
3. The nature and noſological claſſification?
4. The diagnoſtics?
5. The prognoſtics?
6. Mode of preſervation, and curative means to be adopted during the different ſtages?
7. The treatment recurred to by the natives of the country?
8. The propriety of employing bleeding, emetics, purgatives, bark, camphor, and bliſters?
9. The contagious and peſtilential character of the yellow fever?
10. The analogy between this and the maladies of the ſame nature, which have always predominated at the Cape, and in the colony, or ravaged other countries?
11. What are the beſt means for arreſting the courſe, and preventing the return of the malady?

We have reaſon to ſuppoſe, that this medical-parliament, after all their diſcuſſions, contributed but little to the annihilation of this cruel diſeaſe; it appears certain, however, that on the approach of the rainy ſeaſon it immediately diſappears, and is never viſible again until the heat renders the air intolerable, and the diſeaſe at once infectious and mortal.

"Le petit Magaſin des Dames, &c" —The little Cabinet for the Ladies.

This ſmall volume contains a collection of verſes, maxims, and witty ſayings, by diſtinguiſhed females; it alſo includes a parallel between Madame de Genlis and Madame de Staël, by M. Laya; ſome reflections on ſtyle, by M. Segur, jun.; an eloge of Madame du Boccage, together with a biographical notice relative to Madame de Bourdie.

"Lettre à M. *** ſur la Philoſophie, &c."—Letter to M. *** relative to Philoſophy, ſo far as it is connected with the French Government. By PETER GRANIE. 8vo.

For ſome time paſt, it has been equally faſhionable in France as in England, to declaim againſt philoſophy, and to attribute to its influence the greater portion of thoſe evils with which France has been afflicted. Becauſe the ſoldiers of Robeſpierre ſuſpended the "Rights of Man" to their blood-ſtained ſtandards, it has been falſely concluded, that the philoſophy of Rouſſeau was the ſame as that which actuated Marat, and influenced the Cordeliers, Mountaineers, &c.

The author enquires, whether, in all ages and nations, and under every poſſible form of government, the ſageſt inſtitutions and the moſt ſacred principles have not been abuſed? He affirms that if all the crimes committed in the name of the Goſpel, and all the outrages perpetrated by the pretended apoſtles of reaſon were to be weighed againſt each other, it would be difficult to decide which ſcale would kick the beam. In ſhort, it is the intention of the author to avenge the cauſe of modern philoſophy, and reſcue the names of d'Agueſſeau, Monteſquieu, Jean Jacques, d'Alembert, and Voltaire, from the aſperſions which have been caſt upon their principles.

"Hiſtoire Naturelle de Femme, &c." —The Natural Hiſtory of Woman, including the Plan of a new Phyſical and Moral Regimen, in conformity to the different Epochs of Life. By J. L. MOREAU (de la Sarthe) Profeſſor of Medicine, with Copper-plates, 3 vols. 8vo.

The author here endeavours to combine a deſcription of the perſon, with a contemplation of the moral character of the fair ſex. "I have ſtrove (ſays he) to preſent the natural hiſtory of woman, and at the ſame time to apply the phyſiological and medical ſciences to the preſervation and happineſs of a ſex, the exiſtence of which is one continual ſeries of revolutions and criſes, that prove but too often fatal. On this occaſion a great variety of materials has been employed; and in conſequence of an aſſociation, which philoſophical auſterity will perhaps condemn, extracts have been given from the moſt eloquent proſe writers, as well as the moſt agreeable poets, all of which are

are methodically arranged. Thus, for example, will be found ſeveral fragments from Buffon, Saint Lambert, and Colardeau, containing a parallel between the two ſexes; while extracts of the ſame kind will temper the ſeverity of our analyſis of beauty, and the abſtract notions relative to the nature of the fair, ſo that borrowed ornaments are called in, for the expreſs purpoſe of concealing whatſoever may be conſidered as favouring of deformity."

We accordingly find an invocation to beauty by Delille, ſeveral extracts from Winklemann, Lavater, Hogarth, Burke, Watelet, Thomas, Diderot, Rouſſell, Rouſſeau, Cabanis, &c.

"Hiſtoire de la Muſique," &c.—The Hiſtory of Muſic, by the Citizen KALKBRENNER, Member of the Philotechnic Society of Paris, the Royal Academy of Stockholm, and the Philharmonic Academy of Bologna, 2 vols. 8vo. with nine plates.

This work is the production of a diſtinguiſhed member of the Muſical Conſervatory. The author remarks in his preface, that ſince the death of the celebrated Ramau, *muſical literature* has been greatly neglected in France, and that but few are at preſent acquainted either with the theory or the mathematical principles on which the art is founded. According to him, all the productions of the eighteenth century conſiſt entirely of compilations from thoſe of the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth.

M. Kalkbrenner alſo preſents the reader with a hiſtory of his art. In his account of the inſtrumental muſic of the Hebrews, he affirms that it was extremely imperfect, and ſupports his opinions by the teſtimony of Profeſſor Pfeiffer, who has maintained the ſame doctrine in a celebrated work written by him ſome time ſince. After this, he proceeds to examine the muſic of the Greeks; and although M. Burette has publiſhed a variety of learned and curious obſervations on the ſame ſubject, thoſe made by the author now before us are not deſtitute of intereſt. It is his deſign, upon this occaſion, to demonſtrate that the muſic of the ancient Greeks had not attained a high degree of perfection; but he remarks, at the ſame time, that they have tranſmitted an infinite variety of precious inventions, on which the moderns have only improved. As for the Romans, we are told that every thing they knew, was borrowed from the Greeks, whom they imitated, but could not ſurpaſs, or even equal, more eſpecially in the muſical art.

M Kalkbrenner conſiders poſterity as greatly indebted to St. Ambroſe, for having introduced a ſuitable manner of ſinging the praiſes of and adoring the Divinity, by the introduction of church-muſic; he alſo does juſtice to the ſcience of Pope Gregory, who improved the art, and had ſtudied the poets and muſicians of Greece with uncommon care. He laments, that, anterior to the Reformation, muſic was entirely monopolized by the clergy, againſt whom he, on many occaſions, exhibits the moſt implacable reſentment, and he rejoices greatly to think, that the laity are now admitted to a participation in this elegant amuſement.

"Hiſtoire Naturelle de la Peau," &c.—A Natural Hiſtory of the Skin, and of its Connexion with the Health and Beauty of the Human Body; a work exhibiting the beſt means of curing ſuperficial eruptions, as well as chronic maladies, with important obſervations on the birth and moral character of children, as well as the duration of human life, by J. B. BÆNACE, a Phyſician, 1 vol. 8vo.

The author of this work is a great advocate for following the directions of nature, and ſeconding all her efforts. "Natura corroborata omnium morborum medicatrix." The doctrines maintained by him, relative to the effects of *ſympathy*, are however but little calculated to engage the attention of mankind at the preſent day; but he muſt be allowed to poſſeſs a conſiderable ſhare of imagination, and if we are to judge from the multitude of anecdotes collected by him, no ſmall ſhare of memory alſo.

"Journal du Galvaniſme, de Vaccine," &c.—A Journal dedicated to Galvaniſm, and the Vaccine Pox, by a Society of Philoſophers, Chymiſts, and Phyſicians, edited by J. NAUCHE, Phyſician, Preſident of the Galvanic Society, Member of the Medical Sciences of Paris, &c.

The firſt number of this Journal was publiſhed April 5, 1803, and it is intended to comprehend,

1. An account of all the Galvanic experiments hitherto made.

2. Every thing new on this ſubject to be found in the periodical productions

tions of Italy, England, Germany, and France.

3. The reſult of medical applications both in Paris, and in foreign parts, &c.

NOVELS.

"Monſieur Botte;" Mr. Botte, by Pigault Lebrun. The following is the plot of this novel: The Marquis d'Arancey, being obliged to leave his native country during the ſtormy period of the revolution, finds himſelf under the neceſſity of abandoning, at the ſame time, his daughter Sophia, who is confided to the care of a diſtant female relative. After the death of this lady, ſhe is taken into the houſe of old Edwards, one of her father's tenants, who, commiſerating her ſituation, does not confine his ſervices to the laws of hoſpitality, but employs his utmoſt attention to render her independent. With this view, he makes a purchaſe for his pupil of her paternal eſtate of Arancey, but finds himſelf unable to fulfil the agreement, from the want of a ſmall ſum of money, which is indiſpenſably neceſſary for the completion of the bargain.

In the mean time, the Goddeſs of Fortune, a divinity very favorable to the writers of novels, conducted Charles Montemar to the farm, who ſoon became enraptured with Sophia, and determined, from the very firſt, to eſpouſe her. Having learned all the little domeſtic incidents of the family, and become acquainted with the embarraſſments likely to enſue, in conſequence of a deficiency in reſpect to the ſum neceſſary for the purchaſe of the eſtate alluded to before, he immediately determined to ſacrifice all the ready money he was in poſſeſſion of, and even to contract debts, by borrowing the remainder of the caſh neceſſary to complete the bargain.

M. Botte, his uncle, who is a rich bachelor, and intends to make the hero of the romance his heir, ſoon diſcovers that he had lately received conſiderable ſums, by way of loan, and immediately falls into a paſſion with his nephew. But he had no ſooner heard, that the monies in queſtion were to be advanced on *good ſecurity*, than he himſelf became deſirous to countenance the project. He had, however, learned but one half the ſecret, for all the particulars relative to the fair Sophia were ſtudiouſly concealed; a diſcovery, however, is ſoon made of that alſo, and the good uncle becomes furious once more.

The lover at firſt determines to throw himſelf into the river; but he is prevented from carrying this ſcheme into execution by the arrival of his valet William, who perſuades him to run away. This, as the cunning domeſtic had foreſeen, immediately produced a cloſe purſuit on the part of M. Botte, who with ſome difficulty conſents to the marriage, and having immediately proceeded to Arancey, the banns are publiſhed, the wedding-clothes purchaſed, and the proceeding day is appointed to conſummate the union.

But an obſtacle unexpectedly occurs, and prevents the ceremony. The father of Sophia was a noble, and M. Botte, as well as her lover, were nothing more than plebeians. The Marquis d'Arancey, after wandering about under different names through ſeveral of the provinces, ſuddenly learns that his daughter is about to contract an *unequal marriage*; proſcribed, and unable to appeal to the laws, he could not make a legal oppoſition to this union, but he writes to his daughter, and conjures her not to diſgrace his ancient blood by an alliance with a commoner. This letter accidentally falls into the hands of M. Botte, who, inſtead of ſuppreſſing, communicates it to Sophia, and ſo far from inviting her to rebel, on the contrary preſſes her to obey the injunctions of a parent. He, at the ſame time, finds means to open a correſpondence with the Marquis, and demonſtrates the folly of his ridiculous prejudices. But he does not prove ſucceſsful upon this occaſion, for the Chevalier D'Egligny having ſaved his life, while an emigrant, he wiſhed to recompence his ſervices, by preſenting him with the hand of his daughter. The amneſty, juſt proclaimed in favor of the royaliſts, is calculated to ſecond his deſigns on this ſubject, and he alſo finds means to repoſſeſs himſelf of the family-eſtate, ſo that Charles appears at a greater diſtance than ever from that felicity which ſeemed ſo lately within his graſp.

But the faithful valet determines to reſcue both him and his uncle from their preſent embarraſſments. He accordingly reſolves to forge letters patent of nobility, and knowing that the ſevere probity of the old bachelor would not permit him to join in the fraud, he contrives to deceive him by a plauſible ſtory. Two ſtrangers accordingly preſent him with a box full of papers,

ſaid

ſaid to appertain to his family, by which it appeared that M. Botte was lineally deſcended from the Marquis de Botta, who took Genoa in 1746. Charles Montemar is alſo ennobled, and is made to ſpring in direct ſucceſſion from the Duke de Montemar, the hero of the battle of Bitonto.

But the groſs anachroniſms viſible in the face of the parchments, in the end overwhelm this plebeian family with confuſion, and the Marquis becomes more determined than before to refuſe his conſent. Love, however, at length atchieves what neither wealth nor pretended titles could obtain. The Marquis d'Arancey, fortunately for the young couple, becomes ſuddenly enamoured with Madame Dupont, the friend of M. Botte, and, like him, deficient in the article of nobility, ſo that a double marriage completes the happineſs of all, and cures the old Marquis of his ridiculous attachment to anceſtry.

"L'Enthouſiaſte Corrigé."—The Enthuſiaſt Corrected, by L. BILDERBERK, Jun. Paris, 3 vols. 12mo.

This romance is well calculated to exhibit the ideas that generally prevail at preſent, in France, and tends to prove that the revolution has produced a great change, if not in the morals, at leaſt in the ſentiments of the people. Ludolff, the hero of the plot, is born of obſcure parents, and ſeems to poſſeſs as his only inheritance, an ardent imagination, a mind replete with ſenſibility, and a handſome perſon, joined to an excellent education. With his head entirely occupied with the doctrines of Rouſſeau, whoſe works and ſentiments conſtituted the continual object of his meditations, he happened to aſſiſt at the marriage of one of his couſins. While the companions of his youth devoted themſelves to the enjoyment of their country ſports, our philoſopher, reclining againſt a tree, abandoned himſelf to melancholy amidſt the joy that ſurrounded him. The object of his preſent conſideration happened to be one that had often agitated his mind before: in ſhort, the reſult was, that he was diſguſted at the thought, that "birth, the effect of chance," ſhould uſurp that reſpect which ought to be the recompence of merit alone.

In the mean time, the lord of the diſtrict, the old Baron d'Aſſen, wiſhing to witneſs the joy of the villagers, repairs among them, ſupported by his daughter, the amiable Sophia. He had never ſeen Ludolff before, but the melancholy air of the young man attracted all his attention; he accordingly deſired him to approach, and the following converſation immediately enſued:

The Baron. "What's your name? do you belong to this village?"

Ludolff. "My name is Ludolff; I was born here; my father was the ſchool-maſter."

The Baron. "You appear to have received a better education than is uſually beſtowed on the inhabitants of the country."

Ludolff. "My father neglected nothing in his power to repair the deficiency of fortune, by means of a good education. I have juſt finiſhed my ſtudies at ———."

The Baron. "Studies! and what the dev—l will they do for you, my friend? A fine young man, ſuch as you, who knows how to read and write, ought to ſerve in the army: if you will follow my advice, you ſhall be recommended to my ſon, who has a got a regiment."

Ludolff. "The profeſſion of arms would pleaſe me greatly, if I could immediately become an officer, or if all officers commenced their career by carrying a muſquet."

The Baron. "But you do not ſeem to conſider, my friend, that this is one of the rights reſerved excluſively for the nobility."

Ludolff. "I know it well, and this is the ſole conſideration that prevents me from embracing a profeſſion in which birth ſupplies the place of talents."

The Baron. "You are very proud! . . . ."

Ludolff. "No, Sir, it is not pride, but ſentiment; a ſentiment reſulting from the dignity of human nature. I reſpect the laws of the ſtate in which I was born, but I will never bend before my equals. Independence is my idol; I know that it will not conduct me to fortune, but I can never reſolve to forge chains for myſelf."

The Baron. "Take care, for with theſe notions you will never become any thing, not even a ſchool-maſter."

Ludolff. "Riches do not poſſeſs any attractions for me; a cottage, a garden, a few books, and a good-natured companion, bound all my deſires."

The Baron. If I am not much miſtaken, all this is termed *philoſophy*; believe me, it generally leads to poverty,

and even to madneſs. But, Ludolff, your folly pleaſes me, as it announces a frank and loyal character. Come and ſee me ſometimes while you remain at Aſſen; perhaps it may be in my power to ſerve you."

Ludolff, (ſurveying Sophia.) I ſhall take advantage of this permiſſion with extreme pleaſure, but I beg leave to inform you, before hand, that it will never be in your power to do any thing for me, as I am determined to be the artiſan of my own fortune; . . . . for I ſhould dread, were I to obtain any thing from another, it would be at the expence of my own liberty."

The Baron. "Oh, oh, you are quite an original! . . . . Good night, my friend . . . . and do not forget your promiſe."

Ludolff. "No, no, M. le Baron, but I am greatly afraid that our friendſhip will not be of long duration."

The Baron. "Our friendſhip! . . . . but why ſhould it not continue?"

Ludolff. "Becauſe in me you would never wiſh to contemplate any thing elſe but the ſon of a ſchool-maſter; while in my eyes a baron will appear no more than a man."

On this the Baron attempted to return to his caſtle; but as his legs trembled with age, he was ſcarcely able to move alone; on which Ludolff inſtantly advanced, and preſented him with his arm. On this, the other exclaimed, with an air half offended and half jocular, "How can you, Mr. Philoſopher, ſerve your equal, and, what is ſtill worſe, a baron."—"Life," replies Ludolff, "is merely a commerce of reciprocal ſervices; one contracts a debt during infancy, which, at a diſtant period, we are bound to repay to old age; and, in conſequence of this, I would have prefented my arm to old Max, your gardener."

Notwithſtanding ſome ſentiments which were uttered during this interview, could not but appear offenſive to a noble educated in the old ſchool, the gates of the caſtle were always open on the approach of the young philoſopher, who ſoon became enamoured with the fair Sophia, notwithſtanding all his prejudices. "Sophia," ſays he, "is a baroneſs; ſhe is rich, and as for me, I am at once deſtitute of title and of fortune! If we marry, I ſhall be ſolely indebted to her former opulence, and, in ſome meaſure, deſpoil her both of her rank and her riches. Our children, perhaps, will one day bluſh for their father! Such a cruel idea would haunt me even in the arms of my wife, for the companion of my life ought to be my equal. A huſband might raiſe to his own rank the woman adopted by his heart; but, on the contrary, when love makes a lady deſcend from an elevated ſtation into the arms of an obſcure huſband, the order of things is inverted, and he cannot gratify his attachments but at the expence of her liberty and dignity. Sophia! for thy happineſs, as well as my own, it becomes neceſſary that I ſhould ſtifle the love that begins to prey upon my heart . . . . Were thy father himſelf, to make me an offer of thy hand, I would refuſe it."

Notwithſtanding theſe fine ſentiments and proteſtations, Ludolff at length declares his paſſion for the young baroneſs, and is diſcovered by her father at her feet. On this, he is forbid to appear in her preſence again, and the approach to the caſtle is from this moment interdicted. Unable to derive any conſolation from his philoſophy, Ludolff leaves Germany, which he conſiders the favorite region of prejudices, and arrives in France. On entering the city of Straſburg, he enjoys the novelty of the ſcene around him, and rejoices to find himſelf exempt from thoſe humiliations which his lowly birth had ſubjected him to in his native country.

After a variety of adventures, and a ſucceſſion of good and bad fortune, he at length returns, at the end of twelve years, to the village of Aſſen, where he remains ſome time without being recognized by any of the inhabitants, and hears a great deal about Ludolff, the young philoſopher, who had formerly lived there. On enquiry after his miſtreſs, he learns that ſhe had married a nobleman, who was lately dead, and that ſhe was in want of a tutor for her ſon, a fine ſprightly boy. He accordingly preſents himſelf in this capacity; his ſervices are accepted, and he at length becomes the huſband of the baroneſs, who is ſtill young and handſome.

"Le Chevalier de Blamon, ou quelques Folies de ma Jeuneſſe."—The Chevalier de Blamon, or a few of the Follies of my Youth, by the Author of the "Forges Myſterieuſes," the "Capuchins," &c. &c. 3 vols. in 12mo. with plates.

The

The Chevalier de Blamon, after proving very fortunate in all his connexions with the fair ſex, at length becomes deſperately in love with the Marchioneſs de Ligny. When about to be married to this lady, ſhe receives an anonymous letter, ſtating him not only to be a rake, but a vile ſeducer, capable of the greateſt crimes. To do away the impreſſions occaſioned by the receipt of this billet, the enraptured lover reſolves to entertain his miſtreſs with an account of his adventures, which are accordingly recited in the courſe of fifteen different evenings. It appears, however, that this, like too many other novels of the preſent day, is immoral, without being intereſting.

"Memoire ſur l'Amelioration des Bêtes à Laine, &c."—A Memoir on the Melioration of Sheep; by J. A. Ogier, of the Atheneum of Poitiers, and of the Agricultural Society of the department of Vienne.

On account of the materials of which modern garments are now fabricated, the woollen-trade has become an object of great conſequence to every ſtate in Europe. France, we are here told, formerly furniſhed the ſurrounding nations with wool and cloth, but for ſome centuries paſt, ſhe herſelf, has become tributary in her turn, and is obliged to recur to other ſtates for productions which ſhe has neglected to cultivate.

During the 14th century Don Pedro, King of Caſtille, being informed of the great advantages derived by the natives from the Barbary ſheep, procured ſeveral individuals of that race, whence originated the Spaniſh breed, accounted ſo valuable at this day throughout Europe. Cardinal Ximenes to prevent that degeneracy, which was beginning to be viſible, afterwards imported a number of rams from Africa; and uncommon attention has been ſince paid to the cultivation of this valuable claſs of animals.

The ſurrounding ſtates endeavoured to profit by this event and in the courſe of the 15th century, Edward IV. of England, enriched his dominions by the introduction of a flock of 3000 Spaniſh ſheep, and Elizabeth was at great pains to renew the breed of rams. The Dutch have brought from their poſſeſſions in the Eaſt, a race of wool-bearing animals, extremely valuable on account of their fleeces.

M. Ogier, the author of this little work, and a diſtinguiſhed agriculturiſt of Diſſay, near Poitiers, endeavours to prevail upon his countrymen to pay a greater degree of attention to their flocks. He begins by blaming the common practice of ſhutting them up cloſely during the night, and expoſing them immediately afterwards to the cold air; he alſo condemns the cuſtom of permitting them to lie for months in their own dung, &c.; theſe pernicious practices, according to him, deteriorate their wool, and ſubject them to diſeaſes. He accordingly recommends cleanlineſs, and adviſes the ſhepherd to diſinfect the walls of the ſheep-fold, by means of the muriatic acid, applied according to the proceſs laid down by M. Guyton de Morveau, alſo to purify their habitations by frequent fumigations of juniper, and to remove their forage, ſo as not to be infected with the unhealthy miaſmata ariſing from the bodies of theſe animals.

"With theſe precautions, (ſays he) the farmer will be enabled to double the products, as well as the price, of his flocks, and realize the aſſertion made by M. Delamerville, an author of ſingular merit, who ſays, that he ought to find a crown under the feet of every wether, and obtain from ſix to twelve franks from every ewe, which would afford a profit of fifty per cent upon all his advances.

"Précis de l'Hiſtoire Ancienne, &c."—A Summary of Ancient Hiſtory, after the Manner of Rollin, containing the Hiſtory of the Egyptians, the Carthaginians, the Aſſyrians, the Medes, the Perſians, and the Greeks, until the Battle of Actium. By Jacques Corentin Royou. 4 vols. 8vo.

The work on ancient hiſtory which bears the name of Rollin, being conſidered as too voluminous, the preſent has been drawn up for the expreſs purpoſe of ſupplying its place. The author has, on this occaſion, ſuppreſſed the fine harangues which ſome have admired ſo much in the original, but which others have not conſidered as exactly conformable to the verity of hiſtoric narrative. He has alſo left out thoſe detailed recitals of battles, that occupy ſo much ſpace, and afford ſo little ſatisfaction, even to the military men of modern times.

The firſt volume treats of the Egyptians, the Carthaginians, the Aſſyrians, the

the Babylonians, the Medes, and the Perſians.

The ſecond comprehends the Hiſtory of Darius, the Perſians, and the Greeks; it ends with the death of Socrates.

The third commences with the uſurpation of Dionyſius of Syracuſe, and reſumes the hiſtory of Greece, at the epoch when Sparta, become powerful in conſequence of a fortunate peace, begins to abuſe her power.

The reigns of Philip and Alexander are then deſcribed in ſucceſſion, and at the concluſion are we preſented with an account of the battle of Ipſus in Phrygia, in which Antigonus periſhed.

In the fourth volume, we find an intereſting account of the partition made by the ſucceſſors of Alexander. The events which appertain to the hiſtory of the reigns of theſe princes, are enumerated with preciſion and ability, and the whole concludes with a ſeries of intereſting particulars, relative to the arts and ſciences of the Greeks, their hiſtorians, their ſchools of philoſophy, their artiſts, and in ſhort every thing calculated to pleaſe, inform, or inſtruct.

"Lettre de L. Reynier, ſur ſon Hiſtoire de l'Agriculture."—A Letter from L. Reynier, relative to his Hiſtory of Agriculture.

M. Reynier, of Garety, near Pouilly, in the department of Nievre, informs the public in this pamphlet, that he has been occupied for ſeveral years, about a Hiſtory of Agriculture, and that the part reſpecting the knowledge of the ancients in that branch of ſcience, would long ſince have made its appearance, had not his "Voyage d' Egypte," ſuſpended his labours, and afforded him an opportunity of deſcribing diſtant regions, as well as explaining obſcure facts. He intends upon this occaſion to treat of every nation ſeparately; and, as the proſperity of a people intirely depends upon their laws and inſtitutions, he finds it neceſſary to remount to his original ſource, on purpoſe to aſcertain the cauſes which produce fertility or barrenneſs. Similar motives have always induced him to diſtinguiſh the different phaſes of rural economy, as they have been effected by political events, the allurements of commerce, or an improved ſyſtem.

We are informed by M. Reynier, that, as he labours aſſiduouſly at his work, he hopes to be able to conclude it in the courſe of another year. That portion which concerns the nations of Aſia, Africa, and Greece, is already terminated: the practice of the Romans, and of the reſt of Europe, occupies his attention at this moment.

"Necrologie, &c."—Necrology: an Account of the late M. Dominique Ricard, 8vo.

We are here told, that religion, literature, and friendſhip, have experienced a ſevere loſs by the death of M. Ricard. He tranſlated the works of Plutarch from the original Greek; and the learned have long ſince rendered juſtice to his merit in this reſpect, as his verſion is accounted the beſt and moſt claſſical of any that has hitherto appeared in the French language. That of Amyot, notwithſtanding its original merit, affords but little pleaſure, on account of the antiquated ſtyle in which it is written; while, on the other hand, that of Dacier preſents a dry and tedious detail, inſtead of that energy and good-nature which ſo particularly diſtinguiſh the writings of the philoſopher of Cheronea.

No leſs than twenty years of the life of Ricard had been conſecrated to the education of youth, in the different public inſtitutions with which the French capital abounds. It was for the ſake of youth, whom, like Rollin, he ſeemed to ſurvey with a paternal tenderneſs, that he undertook his great work, "Oeuvres de Plutarque," as he was of the opinion of J. J. Rouſſeau, that the works and more eſpecially the "Lives" of that author, were not only a public but a private treaſure, as well as an infallible antidote againſt the poiſon of romance. Nor was the modeſty of this man inferior to his learning; for he was as deſirous to fly from literary honors, as others were to run in ſearch of them, it being well known that he refuſed places both in the Ancient Academy of Inſcriptions, and in the Inſtitute, which the members of each deemed the due of him, who had ſpent his life in ſuch uſeful labours. Among his private virtues, his charity was unbounded; and as he conſtantly dined at the tables of his friends, he was thus enabled to ſave the greater part of his income for the ſupport of the aged and infirm.

Dominique Ricard was born in the city of Tholouſe, March 23, 1741, and he died at Paris, on the 8th Pluvioſe, year

year 11, or, according to our ſtile, on the 28th of January, 1803.

"Principes Raiſonnés ſur l'Art de Lire à Haute Voix, &c."—Rational Principles on the Art of Reading Aloud; by the Citizen DUBROCA. 1 vol. 8vo.

It is a general complaint in all countries, that but few perſons are capable of reading well, and the rareneſs of this qualification ariſes perhaps from the conſideration that every perſon ſuppoſes he is already in poſſeſſion of it. On this occaſion, M. Dubroca lays down an infinite number of rules for governing the voice, and influencing the geſticulations, and he goes ſo far as to ſay, that every one who means to excel in this accompliſhment, ought to ſtudy, and even to imitate, the different characters of the paſſions, as expreſſed in the animated deſigns of the celebrated painter Lebrun.

It appears ſurpriſing, however, that the author ſhould have been able to have filled an 8vo. volume of 520 pages, with a ſubject of this kind; but this wonder will ceaſe when it is recollected that he treats on the principles of all the ſciences, neceſſary for the elucidation of his theme, and that his work not only contains a ſyſtem of rhetoric, but alſo a grammar, a proſody, and art of poetry.

"Le Printemps de Kleiſt, &c."—The Spring of Kleiſt, together with the Firſt Navigator, Geſner's Picture of the Deluge, and Gray's Elegy in a Country Church Yard, imitated, in French verſe. By AD—— S——. The author of theſe Four Poems, or rather imitations, although apparently very young, yet announces talents for compoſition, which may one day approach, if not attain, excellence. The following is the invocation to Spring:

Recevez-moi, berceaux, forêts majeſtueuſes,
Boſquets frais et rians, ombres religieuſes,
Où l'homme avec ſon cœur ſe plaît à méditer,
Inſpirez mes accens; que je puiſſe chanter
La gloire du printemps, la terre rajeunie.
Et toi, que je m'égare, ô riante prairie,
Sur les bords enchantés de tes nombreux ruiſſeaux,
Au milieu du dédale, où ſe perdent leurs eaux!
Je veux avec tes fleurs reſpirer l' innocence;
Et ce bonheur ſi pur, enfant de l' eſpérance,
O colline! Je veux porter mes pas vainqueurs
Sur ton ſommet couvert de légères vapeurs,
Et ſur des cordes d'or où mon art ſe déploie,
Chanter de l'univers le ſourire et la joie.

"Annuaire Statiſtique du Departement des deux Sevres, pour l'An xi. de la Republique Françaiſe (1802-3)."—Statiſtical Almanack of the Department of the Two Sevres, for the 11th Year of the French Republic, or 1802-3. Citizen GUILLEMEAU, a young phyſician, of Niort, is the author of this little work, as well as the two following, which have lately appeared in ſucceſſion: "Coup d'œil Hiſtorique ſur Niort & ſes Environs," "Eſſai ſur les Mineraux & Foſſiles des Départemens de la Vendée, des deux Sevres, & de la Vienne."

The preſent contains an hiſtorical notice relative to ancient Gaul, and particularly the province of Poitora, meteorological obſervations on the climate, medical and agricultural remarks, &c. One chapter is dedicated to the inſtruction of youth, and from it we learn, that the central ſchool of Niort has already been productive of many ſingular advantages. The profeſſors, at the commencement of their labours, had a difficult taſk aſſigned to them, as they had a multitude of errors to diſſipate, prejudices to overcome, and a new plan of inſtruction to undertake. We learn that the library, at preſent, conſiſts of more than 40,000 volumes, and that Briquet, Profeſſor of Belles Lettres, not only pays great attention to the pupils confided to his care, but is at the expence of an annual publication, in which appear the performances, both in verſe and in proſe, of the young men who attend his courſe.

"Cours de Phyſique Céleſte, ou Lecons ſur l'Expoſition du Syſtême du Monde, &c."—A Courſe of Aſtronomy; or, Lectures on the Expoſition of the Syſtem of the World, delivered in the Polytechnic School during the 10th Year (1802); by HASSENFRATZ. 1 vol. 8vo. 29 Plates.

Haſſenfratz, a man well known by his chymical labours, has determined to prove upon this occaſion, that he is not ignorant of aſtronomy. His courſe conſiſts of twelve leſſons, on all the different branches of that ſcience; and he is of opinion, that theſe are ſufficient for the young men deſtined to enter into the French navy. The author does not once quote the three celebrated works written by Lalande, of which one

edition

edition conſiſts of 3 vols. 4to. another of one in 8vo. and a third of one in 12mo. but on the other hand, he conſtantly refers to the "Syſtême du Monde," by Laplace, which muſt be allowed to evince an extraordinary degree of ſcience and merit!

He begins by giving an idea of the ſun and moon, as well as deſcribing the forms of the planets and comets. Aſtronomers do not agree with him reſpecting the planet Herſchel, and he has entirely forgotten to make mention of the planet Olbers, although diſcovered within a very ſhort period.

The movements of the ſun, as well as thoſe of the ſtars, are explained by that of the earth; the various appearances ariſing from the laws that govern all, are detailed, and the meaſure of time, according to his theory, ought to commence with the 15th of March, 1250, becauſe he tells us, that the grand axis of the ecliptic was, at that period, perpendicular to the equator. After this follows an account of the inequalities of the moon, and a theory of eclipſes. In the article of comets, the formulæ that regulate their movements are deſcribed, but the demonſtration is not appended; we are however preſented with a ſcheme of the elegant mode pointed out by Citizen Laplace, by means of three different equations.

Much pains are very properly beſtowed, in explaining the figure of the earth, the different methods employed in determining it, the manner of finding the longitude and latitude, &c. When deſcribing the theory of the central forces, he produces the beautiful theorems diſcovered by Huygens, and he propoſes to ſubſtitute inſtruments for the purpoſes of menſuration, in the place of the areometers. The laſt lecture is conſecrated to the flux and reflux of the tide, and the explanation of the effects of the ſun as well as the moon upon the ocean.

"Mémoire ſur l'Agriculture, & ſpecialement ſur le Defrichement projété de la Lande dite Pont-Long, dans le Departement des Baſſes-Pyrénées, &c."—Memoir relative to Agriculture, and more eſpecially the Cultivation of the Waſte Land called Pont-Long, in the Department of the Lower Pyrenees. By General SERVIEZ, Member of the Legiſlative Body, and Ex-Prefect of that Department. Printed by Order of the Miniſter of the Home Department.

General Serviez, who appears to have acted for ſome time in a civil capacity in the Lower Pyrenees, formerly drew up a deſcription of that department, which like the preſent, was printed and circulated at the expence of the Government.

He is of opinion, that the waſte-land which he propoſes to till, and which at preſent only maintains a few half-ſtarved cattle, may be made to nouriſh men, and feed thouſands of families. He at the ſame time obſerves, that ſeveral experiments have already been tried with ſucceſs, and he propoſes to follow them up by more upon a larger ſcale.

The Council of the Commune of the ſame department appears to have been greatly alarmed at the General's plans, and has drawn up a reply, in which all his aſſertions are either combated or denied. Upon this occaſion the ſame arguments have been recurred to in France, that are uſually employed in this country againſt the incloſure of commons; the author in a well written rejoinder, has endeavoured to overturn the poſitions of his antagoniſts, and he remarks, that, according to their reaſoning, it would be uſeful to re-eſtabliſh the tithes of the clergy, and the feudal rights of the nobles.

"Voyage à la Côte de Guinée; ou, Deſcription des Côtes d'Afrique, depuis le Cap Tagrin, juſqu'au Cape Lopez Gonzalves, &c."—A Voyage to the Coaſt of Guinea; or, a Deſcription of the Coaſts of Africa, from Cape Tagrin, to Cape Lopez Gonzalves; containing Inſtructions relative to the traffick in Negroes, according to the moſt authentic Accounts, with a Chart; by P. LA BARTHE, Author of a Voyage to Senegal. 1 vol. 8vo.

This, and a ſimilar volume relative to Senegal, recently publiſhed by the ſame author, were written ſoon after the Peace of Amiens, with a view to point out the advantages, and encourage the trade to Africa, on the part of the French.

We are told that the weſtern coaſts alone of that Continent, are frequented by European veſſels, and it is remarked that between Salee, a town dependent on the empire of Morocco, and the Cape of Good Hope, there are many opportunities of making ſettlements, and eſtabliſhing an advantageous traffic.

Part

PART I. contains an account of the country from Cape Blanc, to Cape Tagrin. This ſpace includes 300 leagues of coaſt, and comprehends the Senegal, the borders of which are protected from inſult by a bar, that prevents the approach of men of war. The Iſle of St. Louis, five leagues diſtant from the mouth of this river, carries on a conſiderable trade in gum and ſlaves; Goree, although but a mere rock, yet preſents a port for navigators, and has the ſettlements of Ruffiſque, Portudal, Ival, Salum, and Abreda, dependant upon it.

Part II. comprehends all the country between Cape Tagrin, and Cape Lopez Gonſalvez, having a line of coaſt of 600 leagues in extent; it includes Amokou, where a factory was firſt eſtabliſhed by the French in 1786, and Juda, which is dependant upon the king of Dahomé.

The Third Part includes from Cape Lopez to CapeNegro, being 320 leagues, in the courſe of which are to be found Loango, Congo, and Angola, countries which are frequented by the traders of all nations; but the remainder of the coaſt of Africa, as far as the Cape of Good Hope, is ſeldom viſited by ſtrangers.

The author through the whole of the work evinces the moſt ſincere wiſh to increaſe the trade of France, by the abolition of monopolies and companies pretending to excluſive privileges.

"De L'Homme et de ſes Facultés, par DAVID HARTLEY, &c."—Of Man and his Faculties, by David Hartley, 2 vol. 8vo."

This is the tranſlation of an Engliſh work of great celebrity, undertaken by R. A. Sicard, a member of the National Inſtitute of France, and ſuperintendant of the Eſtabliſhment for Deaf and Dumb. In the notes to this edition, he endeavours to elucidate the ideas of his author, and boaſts that the hope of Hartley, and the dream of Leibnitz, are now accompliſhed, by the introduction of an univerſal language. We are further informed, that he is about to publiſh his dictionary of ſigns, and he alſo promiſes a new nomenclature of *pantomimical expreſſions*, by means of which utter ſtrangers can underſtand each other.

POETRY.

"Œuvres Melées et Poſthumes de FABRE D'EGLANTINE, &c."—Miſcellaneous and Poſthumous Works of FABRE D'EGLANTINE, 2 vol. 12mo.

Theſe little volumes, publiſhed for the benefit of the widow, contain an apologetical preface concerning the conduct of the author, formerly addreſſed by him to his fellow-citizens. His works conſiſt of poems, ſatires, tales, epiſtles, romances, and three odes, one of which is extemporaneous, on ſeeing the ſtatue of Buffon erected in the Garden of Plants; but as this difficult ſpecies of compoſition is not achieved with the ſame eaſe as an acroſtic, or a rebus, it is not ſingular that it ſhould be below mediocrity. On other occaſions however, he has merited praiſe, more eſpecially in his "Epitre à un jeune Poète,"—"Le Berger Martin,"—"Le Malheureux," &c. The following deſcription of the domeſtic Cat is undoubtedly entitled to praiſe:

"Sous le comble anguleux que recouvre la brique,
Vos yeux ont vu ſouvent ce larron domeſtique,
Qui, le ſoir, près du feu, d'amis environné
Vient gliſſer ſous leurs mains ſon habit herminé.
Ce ruſé ſerviteur qui convoite une proie
Cherche, pour s'en ſaiſir, la plus oblique voie;
D'un témoin dangereux, s'il ſurprend le regard,
Il cherche à ſe cacher, ou prend un air cafard;
Mais libre, il ſe redreſſe et toujours plus alerte,
Le cauteleux fripon pourſuit ſa découverte:
Le matois, cependant, ennemi du fracas,
Gliſſe un œil hypocrite à l'entour de ſes pas;
A meſure qu'au but il arrive en ſilence,
Sa queue en longs contours s'agite et ſe balance;
Le voit-il?....comme un trait, il le happe, s'enfuit,
Et court cacher ſon crime aux antres de la nuit....Telle," etc.

"Melanges de Poëſies, &c."—Miſcellaneous Poetry, by F. DE SAINT ANGE, tranſlator of Ovid's Metamorphoſes into verſe, and Profeſſor of Belles-Lettres, in the Central Schools of Paris. 1 vol. 12mo.

This collection of Poems conſiſts of epiſtles, odes, ſtanzas, and fables. Some of theſe are imitated from the Engliſh, ſuch as "Les Funerailles d'Arbele," in which, deſcribing an old man beloved by Heaven, the profeſſor paints his paſt life, and in an admirable manner, by means of the following excellent line:

"Sa vie avoit coulé comme une ſource pure."

He adds, while alluding to the tenderneſs of his nature:

" Il ſavoit appliquer, par un myſtique charme,
Aux bleſſures du cœur le baume d'une larme."

In his odes he is leſs fortunate, both in reſpect to the ſtyle and ſubject. In one of them, addreſſed to the preſent King of Denmark, on his viſiting France, he addreſſes a monarch but little famed for his wiſdom, as follows:

" O vous qui commencez comme finit Auguſte."

In his epiſtle to the celebrated M. Condorcet, on the alliance between philoſophy and poetry, he expreſſes himſelf thus:

" Le Scythe Anacharſis et le ſage Solon
Ont du charme des vers embelli la morale.
Sœur de la Poéſie, et non pas ſa rivale,
L'auguſte Vérité dont tu défends les droits
Des atours de la fable eut beſoin autrefois.
Mais l'une enfin des ans a reſſenti l'injure,
L'autre s'offre à nos yeux comme une vierge pure."

" Les Poètes Lyriques, Ode; par G. B. Th. Ferry, Profeſſeur de Phyſique et de Chimie, etc. lue par l'Auteur au Lycée Republicain, le 18 Germinal an 10. Paris, br. 8°"—The Lyric Poets, an Ode; by G. B. Th. Ferry, Profeſſor, &c.

Citizen Ferry, although a naturaliſt and a chemiſt, has not diſdained to cultivate poetry and to praiſe the lyric bards of France, in their own language. After enumerating all thoſe who have excelled in ode-writing, from the days of Alcæus to more modern times, ſuch as Pindar, Anacreon, Horace, Malherbe, and J. B. Rouſſeau, he makes mention of Lebrun, and all thoſe living authors, who are reſpected for their excellence in this ſpecies of compoſition. The following is a copy of the ſtrophe dedicated to Sappho:

De Phaon malheureuſe amante,
Ta voix a pénètré mon cœur:
Je ſens de ton ame brûlante
Et l'eſpérance et la douleur:
Tour-à-tour, je hais le perfide,
Je lui pardonne; une Euménide
A ma voix vient le déchirer;
Sapho, modéle de tendreſſe,
Tes maux firent pleurer la Grèce,
Tes vers t'y firent admirer.

" Les Miracles, Conte dévot; quatrieme Edition, augmentée du Maitre Italien, &c."—The Miracles, a devout tale, to which is added the Italian Maſter.

Several of the French Journaliſts, and all the Devotees of Paris have written and talked againſt this ſatire upon modern miracles, which, however, has now attained a fourth editiod. The "Maitre Italien," preſented to the public for the firſt time, is not deficient in point. An emigrant knight, born at Nerac, on the banks of the Garonne, having retired to Lunebourg, a little town in Germany, endeavoured to ſupport himſelf by his wits, and accordingly conceived the idea of teaching Italian to the natives, although he himſelf was entirely ignorant of this language. No ſooner were his intentions made public than all the barons and baroneſſes in the neighbourhood flocked around the chevalier, on purpoſe to learn *Gaſcon*, which he affected to ſpeak after the Tuſcan manner.

When the principal inhabitants had made a conſiderable progreſs in their ſtudies, a Roman Banker, who had been driven from his native country on account of his attachment to liberty, arrives.

" Le voyageur déteſtait ces pontifes
Tyrans cagots, plus rois que les Céſars;
Il mépriſait leurs dogmes apocryphes;
Lettré d'ailleurs, et grand ami des arts,
Fier ennemi du pouvoir arbitraire,
Toujours fidèle et cher à ſon parti;
Eſtimé, craint dans le parti contraire:
On le nommait ſignor Aliberti."

" Having learned at a neighbouring village that all the people of Lunebourg were ſtudying the language of his native country, he repairs thither inſtantly, and addreſſes himſelf to the noble Germans, whom he found aſſembled on the public walk, in the language of Taſſo. No one, however, underſtood a ſingle word that he uttered, and the new ſchool-maſter having arrived amidſt the confuſion; the eyes of every one were fixed upon him. Without betraying the leaſt reſemblance to a bluſh, he immediately exclaimed that the perſonage now before them was an impoſtor; for, inſtead of being a Roman, he was no other than a French Jacobin, and that the language he now talked was not Italian, but Gaſcon!

" Le maitre parle, et ſoudain grand ſilence.
Cet étranger n'a pas le regard bon;
Vous le prenez pour un ſauvage? Non,
Non: c'eſt plutôt un Jacobin, je penſe;
Il eſt venu par la route de France,
Et j'ai bien qu'il a parlé Gaſcon.
—Gaſcon!

—Gaſcon! la foudre, en percant les nuées,
La foudre même eût fait moins de fracas.
Figurez-vous les cris, les brouhahas,
Les quolibets, les ris à grands éclats ;
Sifflets aigus, effrayantes huées :
On ſe croyait aux pièces de Niſas.
Gaſcon ; ſandis ! Gaſcon ! le miſérable!
Fuis, Jacobin, Carmagnole exécrable ;
Eh! cadédis ; nous crois-tu des Gaſcons?
Vieillards, enfans, Baronnets et Barons,
Tout s'en mêlait, voir auſſi les Baronnes.
Au long aſſaut des injures Gaſconnes
Avec pitié le Romain répliqua :
Oh! che bruti! che razza tedeſca!

"La Bulle D'Alexandre VI. nouvelle imitée de l'Italien, de Caſti, &c."—The Bull of Alexander VI. imitated from the Italian, &c."

This Poem, which conſiſts of more than 500 lines, will doubtleſs be quoted as a proof of the irreligion and debauchery that prevail in the French capital. In reſpect to the firſt charge, it muſt be allowed that the author makes pretty free with the tiara; and as to the ſecond, he doubtleſs pleads guilty, as he tells us at the very beginning, he addreſſes himſelf to married women alone:

" Femmes de bien, dont les chaſtes appas
D'un trait plaiſant ne s'affarouchent pas,
Qui ſouriez à des joyeux paſſages
Et les citez, ſans en être moins ſage,
Objets charmans, c'eſt pour vous que j'écris ;
Encouragez mes timides recits."

The following is the portrait of Cæſar Borgia:

" Batard du pape, et digne du ſon père,
Soldat et prêtre, ambitieux vaurien,
Celui qui fit aſſaſſiner ſon frere,
Autre bâtard du pontife Chriſtien,
Comme il ſortait un ſoir de chez Lucrèce,
De tous les deux la ſœur et la maitreſſe."

DRAMA.

"Le Ambitieux; ou, l'Homme qui veut faire ſon Chemin."—The Ambitious Huſband; or, the Man who is deſirous to make his Fortune, a Comedy in five Acts, by L. B. PICARD, repreſented for the firſt time on the theatre de Louvois, by the comedians of the Odeon, on the 24th Vendemaire 11th year.

This comedy, which has been repeatedly performed, and ſtill occaſions conſiderable ſenſation in Paris, is written in rhyme. It is to be feared, that the manners, which are not the moſt pure, are borrowed from thoſe of the capital of France, and coloured according to the artificial characters which but too frequently "ſtrut and fret" for a time in Paris.

Cleon, the Huſband of a handſome faſhionable wife, is one of thoſe ambitious men, who are continually hunting after a place, and condeſcending to the meaneſt actions, on purpoſe to obtain one:

" Près des hommes en place il a d'humbles manieres ;
Il va ſerrant la main des moindres ſecretaires,
Et pour frayer ſa route, abaiſſant ſon orgueil,
Aux valets même, il fait un gracieux accueil."

Having formed an acquaintance with Dulis, a general of high reputation, they ſeem to enter into a tacit contract, that on condition of obtaining a good profitable place for the huſband, the wife ſhould be at the diſpoſal of the patron; but the father of the lady arriving at a critical moment, and being indignant at the conduct of his ſon-in-law, fairly exhibits the baſeneſs, as well as the meanneſs of his conduct:

" Les demi-probités n'ont jamais réuſſi—
Il faut choiſir comment tu veux que l'on te nomme,
Etre fripon parfait, ou parfait honnête homme."

In addition to this, he ſoon finds himſelf diſappointed in all his expectations of preferment, and is extremely mortified at hearing that the place he had ſo much coveted was beſtowed upon another. The following is the character drawn of a Pariſian huſband:

" Tel ſemble aimer ſa femme, et ſouffre qu'on l'adore ;
Tel fait tout, et paroit tout ignorer encore ;
Tel de ſon accident plaiſante le premier ;
Tel s'en fait un honneur, tel autre en fait métier."

" La Petite Ecole des Pères."—The Little School for Fathers: a Comedy in one Act, by C.G. ETIENNE et GAUGIRAN NANTEUIL, Authors of the "Deux Meres," and the "Pacha of Sureſnes.

The plot of this little piece is briefly as follows: Lormeuil, an opulent man, is the father of two ſons, the one called St. Leger, the other Henry, and he has conceived a blind predilection for the former of theſe, while the ſecond has been conſtantly treated with the moſt mortifying indifference. "He was educated, (ſays he), in the antiquated principles of his mother, was always a poor creature, is deſtitute of vivacity as well as genius, and does not appertain to me."

A miſunderſtanding between the two brothers, at length, obliges the younger to abſent himſelf, during four years, from the paternal manſion; and Lormeuil being no longer withheld by the preſence of one who operated in ſome meaſure as a reſtraint upon his actions, devotes himſelf entirely to his affection for his elder ſon, whoſe debaucheries he encourages, and even participates in. At length, in conſequence of an expenſive ſtyle of life, and the robberies of his ſervants, he finds himſelf completely ruined: all his property is either mortgaged or ſeized upon, and he diſcovers that a ſmall eſtate, appertaining to St. Leger, on which he depended for a temporary ſupply, had been ſold, and ſpent, unknown to him. At the moment when he is forſaken by this young profligate, and avoided by all the friends of his proſperity, he receives a conſiderable ſum of money from an unknown perſon. He at firſt ſuppoſes, that the generous ſtranger could be no other perſon than Merville, one of the greateſt egotiſts, and vileſt flatterers; but he ſoon diſcovers that he is indebted for this ſudden and unexpected relief, to the ineſtimable Henry, the ſon whom he had deſpiſed, and who, while he and his darling were ruining themſelves in Europe, had repaired to America, whence he had juſt returned with a large fortune.

NOVELS.

"Eliſa Bermont; par Madame ***."—Eliza Bermont; by Madame ***, 2 vols. 12mo.

Thoſe who ſearch for the follies and ſurprizes of modern romance, will be here diſappointed, as the author is only deſirous of deſcribing the ordinary events of life, and pointing out whatever is to be found, either baſe or ridiculous, in ſociety. Eliza Bermont, the heroine of this novel, is the only child of a tender and affectionate parent, who had loſt his wife while ſhe was yet an infant, and was induced by his affection to dedicate his whole life to her education. This young lady, finding herſelf deſtined to mediocrity in point of fortune, cheerfully reſigns herſelf to the wiſhes of a parent, and leaves the capital, in the diſſipation of which ſhe had never indulged, for a ſmall country-houſe in the Province of Normandy.

While there, two gentlemen pay their addreſſes to her. M. Roſenne is a young man of fortune, brave, but at the ſame time paſſionate and overbearing; the other, M. de Senneville, is rather elderly, yet he poſſeſſes many virtues, added to an extraordinary degree of delicacy, and a heart replete with ſenſibility. Neither of theſe lovers, however, engage the heart of Eliza; ſhe is deſtined to reſpect Edward St. Paul, one of the moſt opulent men of the province, who had lately returned from the army, covered with laurels, and with wounds earned in the ſervice of his country. This young officer, however, was previouſly engaged to another lady, Adela de Cenan, in conſequence of the recommendation of his father on his death-bed; but as, by a ſudden bankruptcy, ſhe had been reduced to indigence, Madame de St. Paul inſiſted that the engagement was annulled. Notwithſtanding his affections had been irrevocably beſtowed on Mademoiſelle Bermont, the ſon thought himſelf obliged, in honour, as well as in duty, to obey the commands of his deceaſed parent, and he accordingly inſiſted on rendering himſelf miſerable: but, as his mother refuſed her conſent, he immediately rejoined his regiment, and wiſhed that a glorious death, obtained in battle, would reſcue him from his miſery. In the mean time, his miſtreſs yields to the entreaties of her father, and becomes united to M. de Senneville, while Roſenne plots againſt, and at length takes away the life of her huſband. The ſudden death of Madame de St. Paul having recalled Edward to the family-ſeat, he purſues the murderer, avenges his crimes, and finally becomes the huſband of the widow, who had always cheriſhed an affection for him.

"Armand & Angela."—Armand and Angela, 4 vols 12mo.

This novel does not contain any thing offenſive either to religion or morals; on the contrary, an endeavour is made to ſupport the intereſts of both. Some portions of it abound with pathos, more eſpecially that part in which the author leads his readers into the cathedral of the Eſcurial, and teaches them to look down on the ambition of Charles V.; to cenſure the crimes and misfortunes of his ſon and ſucceſſor, Philip II.; or weep over the injuries and calamities of Elizabeth of France, a princeſs ſo cruelly ſacrificed to the jealouſy of a barbarous deſpot.

"Amelie Mansfield; par Madame de ***."—Amelia Mansfield; by Madame

Madame de ***, Author of Claire d'Albe, and Malvina, 4 vols. 12mo.

The lady who is the author of this romance, has made uſe of the epiſtolary form, as more favourable, in her opinion, to probability, than a cold inſipid narrative. It is her intention to prove, upon this occaſion, by the fate of Amelia Mansfield, that even the pureſt paſſion is not unfrequently accompanied by a ſeries of misfortunes, while ſhe ſhows, by the ſtory of Madame de Woidemar, a German Baroneſs, of high deſcent, that the pride of birth is not only contemptible, but often calculated to diffuſe miſery.

"Le Village de Lobenſtein ; ou, le nouvel Enfant trouvé."—The Village of Lobenſtein ; or, the new Foundling, By Madame ISABELLA DE MONTOLIEU.

This novel is tranſlated from the German romance, called "Theodore;" written by Auguſtus Lafontaine. The principal characters are, an old bachelor of the name of Lindner, who is continually poring over the ancients, and quoting them on the moſt frivolous occaſions ; and M. Senk, his friend, who reſides along with him, and has fled from the ſociety of the reſt of mankind, on account of his decided averſion to the fair ſex.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

"Tableau Comparatif de l'Hiſtoire Ancienne, Ouvrage Elementaire, à l'Uſage des Ecoles Publiques: par CH. S. PREVOT-D'IRAY, Profeſſeur d'Hiſtoire, exerçant à celle de la Rue S. Antoine ; imprimé ſur deux feuilles de grand Aigle réunies. Paris."—A Comparative Picture of Ancient Hiſtory; an Elementary Book for the Uſe of Public Schools, by Ch. S. Prévot d'Iray, Profeſſor of Hiſtory, &c.

The author of this work, who has already diſtinguiſhed himſelf by other literary productions, here endeavours to preſent the ſtudent with an exact deſcription of the chronology and hiſtory of the Ancients, which may, with propriety, be termed a *tableau*, or picture, as it is preſented at one ſingle view to the eye of the enquirer. Divided by perpendicular lines into twenty columns, each of theſe has its peculiar title, viz.—1. Human inſtitutions ; 2. General epochs ; 3. Ages anterior to the vulgar æra, deſignated by celebrated men ; 4. Families of the Hebrews ; 5. Aſſyrians and Babylonians ; 6. Egyptians ; 7. Syrians ; 8, Phœnicians ; 9. Grecians ; 10. Macedonians ; 11. Aſia Minor, &c. The horizontal intervals contain the chronology, correſpondent to the reſpective events.

"Traité d'Anatomie et de Phyſiologie Végétales, ſuivi de la Nomenclature Méthodique ou Raiſonnée des Parties extérieures des Plantes, et un Expoſé ſuccinct des Syſtêmes de Botanique les plus généralement adoptés ; Ouvrage ſervant d'Introduction à l'Etude de la Botanique ; par C. F. BRISSEAU-MIRABEL, Profeſſeur de Botanique à l'Athénée de Paris, etc. Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. avec fig.—A Treatiſe on the Anatomy and Phyſiology of Plants, &c.

Briſſeau-Mirabel exhibits equal diſcrimination and taſte ; his language is excellent, and his deſcriptions claſſical. This work is intended as a continuation of the Natural Hiſtory of Buffon, by Sonnini, and will not prove unworthy of accompanying ſuch great names.

"Connoiſſance de la Langue Françaiſe, conſidérée ſous la ſeule Rapport, &c."—A Knowledge of the French Language, conſidered ſolely in reſpect to the Orthography ; a Work uſeful to Perſons of both Sexes. By F. SAUGER PRENEUF, Profeſſor of general Grammar in the Central School of the Department of la Haute-Vienne.

The French language poſſeſſes ſuch an exquiſite delicacy, and is governed by ſo many rules, ſeveral of which are abſtract and equivocal, that the ableſt writers muſt be perpetually on their guard, leſt they ſhould offend againſt the canons adopted by ſound criticiſm. It affords but little wonder, therefore, that the unlearned ſhould occaſionally err, when the ableſt men of the age are ſometimes ſubject to cenſure ; but this remark applies ſolely to compoſition, for as to the practice of orthography, which this little work is deſtined to regulate, it is not only poſſible, but extremely eaſy for every one to comply with the eſtabliſhed forms.

M. Préneuf does not confine his labours to the title of his book, but lays down grammatical rules for the guidance of the ſtudent. He alſo criticiſes the following expreſſion, adopted by the Academy, as vicious :

"Ou vous, ou moi, irons à Paris,"

and thinks that the following phraſe ought to be ſubſtituted in its place :

"L'un de nous deux ira à Paris."

The

The author muſt be allowed to be well acquainted with his ſubject, and he is entitled to praiſe, for having exhibited a variety of notions equally preciſe and ſatisfactory. The rule laid down in reſpect to the application of the participles, reſpecting which many men of letters have been at a loſs, is developed in a clear and methodical manner; and the whole of this little work may be peruſed with advantage both by thoſe already acquainted with the principles of the French language, and thoſe who wiſh to attain a knowledge of them.

"Eſope, en trois Langues, &c."—Æſop, in three Languages, Greek, Latin, and French; or, a Concordance of his Fables, with thoſe of Phædrus, Faerne, Deſbillons, La Fontaine, and other French Writers, 1 vol. 12mo.

This is publiſhed not only as a ſubject of curioſity, but for the expreſs purpoſe of inſtruction, being intended for the edification of ſuch as have forgotten the languages of Greece and Rome, as well as thoſe young men who cultivate them in the ſchools and univerſities of France.

"Dictionnaire des Termes Techniques de Botanique, &c."—A Dictionary of the Technical Terms of Botany, adapted to the Uſe of Scholars, as well as thoſe who occaſionally ſtudy that Science. By Citizen MOUTON FONTENILLE, Member of the Atheneum, the Society of Agriculture, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

The author has endeavoured in this little work to copy the methodical nomenclature in the Philoſophia Botanica of Linnæus. His Dictionary accordingly unites all the advantages of the alphabetical with thoſe of the methodical form.

"Manuel d'un Cours de Chimie, &c."—Manual of a Courſe of Chemiſtry; or, the Elementary, Theoretical, and Practical, Principles of this Science; by E. J. B. BOUILLON LAGRANGE, Profeſſor of Phyſic and Chemiſtry, in the Central Schools of Paris, and a Member of ſeveral learned Societies, 3 vols. 8vo. Third edition.

The ſcience of chemiſtry, formerly ſtudied by the learned alone, and confined to the laboratories of the curious, is now taught like arithmetic, mathematics, &c. in all the public ſchools of France. Bouillon Lagrange, who is a man of ſome reputation, has taken advantage of all the books lately publiſhed on this ſubject, particularly the "Syſtême des Connoiſſances Chimiques" of the celebrated Profeſſor Fourcroy, but he does not borrow in a ſervile manner from the authorities he quotes, although, like a man of ſenſe, he appears eager that both himſelf and his readers ſhould profit from the progreſs of modern diſcovery.

"Grammaire Raiſonnée; ou, Cours Théoretique et Practique de la Langue Françaiſe, &c."—A Rational Grammar; or, a Theoretical and Practical Courſe of the French Language, dedicated to the Uſe of thoſe who wiſh to become acquainted with and practiſe not only the Rules recognized by the ableſt Grammarians, but alſo ſuch as are either entirely new, or but little known: a Work deſtined for Public Schools, and dedicated to the Firſt Conſul. By J. E. J. F. BOINVILLIERS, of the National Inſtitute, 2 vols. 12mo.

No ſubject has undergone a greater variety of diſcuſſion than that of Grammar in France; but this circumſtance alone tends to prove, that the French nation has been making unceaſing efforts to attain perfection in this ſcience. M. Boinvilliers is a diſciple of M. Domergue, and has adopted his theory, relative to the prepoſition. His work, however, is inferior in many reſpects to the "Grammaire Générale" of the Abbé Sicard, more eſpecially ſo far as reſpects clearneſs, exactneſs, and ſimplicity. He, however, muſt be allowed to excel, in reſpect to the rules of ſyntax; and he has alſo followed, and even ſurpaſſed, Beauzée, in the doctrine of participles.

MAPS, CHARTS, AND ENGRAVINGS.

"Carte des Etats Unis de l'Amerique Septentrionale, &c."—A Map of the United States of North America, four Sheets grand eagle.

This is one of the fineſt maps which have ever appeared in France, and by far the moſt correct of any hitherto publiſhed in that country, of North America. The editor, P. F. TARDIEU, has, on this occaſion, been greatly indebted to the work on the ſame ſubject by Mr. Arrowſmith; and, as the names of places are engraved in Engliſh, as well as the notes, it appears evident, that it is deſigned to rival the latter in the markets of Philadelphia, Boſton, &c.

Some valuable communications are inſerted,

inſerted, by way of remarks, particularly an account of the Cataract of Niagara, ſome inſtructive obſervations relative to Canada and the diſtrict of Maine, &c.

"Nouvel Atlas de la France, diviſée par Departemens, Arrondiſſemens Communaux & Cantons; contenant l'ancienne Sub-diviſion, d'apres, &c."—A new Atlas of France, divided into Departments, as well as Communal and Cantonal Circles; containing the Ancient Sub-diviſion, according to the Law of the 28th Pluvioſe, of the Year 8, and the new, in conformity to the Law of the 8th Pluvioſe, 9th Year, which enacts the reduction of the number of Cantons, or Juſtices of the Peace. By P. G. CHANLAIRE, one of the Authors of the National Atlas. 1 vol. 4to. containing 103 illuminated Maps.

This map is executed with a conſiderable degree of correctneſs, and muſt be allowed to be uncommonly cheap, when the number of copper-plates, and the expenſe of colouring, is taken into conſideration. But its chief merit conſiſts in the hydrography, as all the canals are traced with great preciſion, while the junction of one river with another is marked in ſuch a manner as cannot fail to engage the attention.

The cities, towns, villages, hamlets, and great roads, are not forgotten, and the editor has rectified a number of eſſential errors, which had crept into ſome geographical works of conſiderable eſtimation.

"La Brouillerie."—The Quarrel.—"Le Raccommodement."—The Reconciliation.

Both of theſe prints are deſigned and engraved by the ſame artiſts, and detract nothing from their eſtabliſhed reputation. Guerin, who furniſhed the drawings, had before diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his picture of Marcus Sextus; and Darcis, who employed his graver upon this occaſion, acquired great reputation by his portrait of Marius, while concealed in the marſhes of Minturnæ. He is included among the ſmall number of Frenchmen, who appear deſtined to raiſe the art itſelf from that ſtate of decadence in which it has languiſhed ſince the death of Audran, Edelinck, Balechou, Dewill, and the two Drevets.

RETROSPECT OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

EASTER AND MICHAELMAS FAIR, 1802.

SINCE Eaſter-fair of 1801, the number of German bookſellers has riſen from 299 to 327, and the enormous maſs of printed paper has been augmented in proportion. No leſs than 3400 works are announced in the catalogue for Eaſter-fair of 1803. Of theſe, many indeed were only tranſlations, new editions, and continuations, beſides a crowd of ſmall, unimportant, and uſeleſs, publications. On the other hand, there was a conſiderable number of intereſting and uſeful works; we ſhall chiefly confine our retroſpect to a notice of the latter, without however entirely excluding thoſe of inferior note, eſpecially when they may ſerve to characteriſe the general ſtate of German literature, or particular parts of it.

Although the greater number of the articles that make their appearance at the Leipzig Michaelmas-fair may be conſidered as merely the gleanings of the preceding Eaſter-fair, for which they could not be got ready; or are only fore-runners of the following Eaſter-fair, frequently bearing on their title-pages the number of the enſuing year, that they may the longer have the recommendation of novelty, of which ſome of them but too much ſtand in need;—although many bookſellers do not frequent, or ſend any works to this fair, yet we find in the catalogue 1166 publications announced by 207 publiſhers. Among theſe, beſides the uſual continuations and the great number of almanacks and pocket-books that come forth about this time, we find ſome of important new works, of which we ſhall take notice when ſpeaking of the claſs of literature to which they belong.—We begin with

PHILOSOPHY;

becauſe, in exhibiting a view of ſeveral of the branches of the German literature, we ſhall be obliged to pre-ſuppoſe a knowledge of the philoſophical department. The reform propoſed by Kant, or the transformation of Dogmatiſm into Criticiſm, had given ſo powerful a charm of novelty to the ſtudy

ſtudy of philoſophy and metaphyſics, that even the friends of the poſitive ſciences, eſpecially Divinity and Juriſprudence, applied to it with uncommon ardor, and transfuſed much from it into their writings. The ſame thing happened with reſpect to Fichte's Syſtem of Philoſophy. On the contrary, the medical writers had drawn leſs from the new philoſophy: but they, in their turn, became its partizans. SCHELLING, who at firſt had made a common cauſe with FICHTE, (juſt as the latter had been for ſome time the apoſtle of KANT), invented a new ſyſtem, which he calls the *Philoſophy of Nature*, emanating indeed from the doctrine of Kant, but conſiderably extended by flights of the imagination. This Philoſophy of Nature was adopted by the Brunonian ſect of phyſicians, who endeavoured to engraft upon it the hypotheſis of their maſter; ſo that the influence of the new philoſophy, on the manner of treating all the other branches of ſcience, becomes daily more viſible, in proportion as theſe ſpeculative ſtudies become more faſhionable at the German univerſities, which may be conſidered as hot-beds of new ſyſtems, or at leaſt of different forms of them; and where the various ſects of Kantians, Fichtians, Schellingians, &c. are zealouſly contending with one another, and eagerly entering the liſts as authors in defence of their peculiar modes of philoſophiſing.

The venerable KANT himſelf, now almoſt eighty years of age, vegetates in retirement from the ſcene of action, but his diſciples continue to publiſh his manuſcripts. FÖSCHE, now Profeſſor at the New Ruſſian Univerſity of Dorpat, has publiſhed a Syſtem of Metaphyſics, taken from the MSS of Kant, and intended to ſerve as a ſyllabus for his lectures; and Dr. RENK, now of Danzig, "Kant's Phyſiſche Geographie," (Phyſical Geography), which had before been edited by an anonymous diſciple of Kant from the notes he had made when attending his lectures. MELLIN's very uſeful "Encyklopädiſches Wörterbuch über Kant's Schriften," (Encyclopedical Lexicon on Kant's Works); and the "Verſuch einer faſslichen Darſtellung der Kantiſchen Philoſophie," (Attempt to exhibit the Kantian Syſtem of Philoſophy in a clear Point of View), by Profeſſor MUTSCHELLE, an enlightened Catholic, prematurely ſnatched away by the hand of death, have been continued. A third edition of KIESEWETTER's "Grundriſs einer allgemeinen Logik nach Kantiſchen Grundsätzen," (Elements of a general Syſtem of Logic, according to the principles laid down by Kant), and a ſecond edition of BENDAVID's "Vorleſungen über die Kritik der reinen Vernunft," (Lectures on the Critique of pure Reaſon), in which the fundamental principles of Kant are, upon the whole, diſplayed with luminouſneſs and accuracy, made their appearance. The Academy of Sciences at Berlin likewiſe publiſhed two prize-diſſertations, "Ueber den Urſprung unſerer Erkenntniſs, (On the Origin of Human Knowledge), one by BENDAVID, and the other by the Rev. Mr. BLOCK; in which the former adheres ſtrictly to the principles of Kant, and the latter frequently modifies them. Bendavid likewiſe preſents us with a "Verſuch einer Rechtſlehre," (Eſſay on a Syſtem of Juſtice, founded upon Kantian principles);—GERSTREKER with a "Metaphyſik des Rechts," (Metaphyſics of Juſtice;) and the juſt-mentioned BLOCK with a "Neue Grundlegung zur Philoſophie der Sitten, mit beſonderer Rückſicht auf die Kantiſche, (New Theory of Moral Philoſophy, chiefly founded on that of Kant). To the ſame claſs belong the late Leipzig Profeſſor HEYDENREICH's "Betrachtungen über die Würde der Menſchen im Geiſte der Kantiſchen Sitten und Religionſlehre," (Thoughts on the Dignity of Man, according to the Spirit of Kant's Syſtem of Moral Philoſophy and Religion), which has been edited by GRUBER, with a parallel between Heydenreich and Zollikofer's ideas relative to this ſubject: and GERLACH's "Lehrbuch der Religion innerhalb der Gränzen der bloſſen Vernunft, (Elements of Religion within the Bounds of mere Reaſon), which doctrine of Kant has been attacked as contradictory by the acute reaſoner, KÖPPEN, in his Work "über Offenbarung, &c." (On Revelation, &c). of which a ſecond edition has appeared. Other new champions or oppoſers of the critical philoſophy we muſt paſs over, for the ſake of brevity.

No new work of Fichte made its appearance at the Eaſter-fair, nor do we find more than one publication relative to his philoſophy, viz. "Mann und Weib, oder Deduction der Ehe; ein Beytrag zur Berichtigung des Miſſ-

Miſſverſtandiſſes der Fichtiſchen Ideen über dieſen Gegenſtand," (Man and Woman, or Deduction of Marriage; being a Contribution towards rectifying the Miſunderſtanding of Fichte's Ideas on that Subject), by Profeſſor SCHAUMANN, of Gieſſen; where Profeſſor Snell continues to teach the Kantian philoſophy in its genuine purity, and defends it againſt all oppoſers, as is proved by ſeveral publications announced in the Leipzig Catalogue.

At the Michaelmas-fair, Fichte preſented us with a "Neve Wiſſenſchaftſlehre," being his laſt attempt, as he ſays in the advertiſement, to render the new philoſophy intelligible to the public, although it be miſunderſtood even by learned profeſſors, men, the buſineſs of whoſe life it has been to teach philoſophy. At the ſame time a certain BÖHME publiſhed a "Commentary on and againſt the firſt Principle of the Doctrine of Science." Fichte's "Law of Nature" has met with more ſucceſs than his other works: fewer complaints were made of the unintelligibility of it than of many of the concluſions drawn from his principles. That it began to prevail at ſome of the Univerſities, appeared from the elemental lectures and ſyllabus of ſeveral profeſſors. REINERS, of Landſhut, however, and moſt of the Catholic Univerſities of Germany, ſtill ſtrictly adhere to the doctrine of Kant.

SCHELLING continues his "Zeitſchrift für ſpeculative Phyſik," (Journal for ſpeculative Phyſics), in which he more and more developes his "Philoſophy of Nature;" and began, in conjunction with his colleague, Hegel, "Ein Kritiſcher Journal der Philoſophie," (Critical Journal of Philoſophy,) containing diſſertations and reviews of new publications: both are diſtinguiſhed by violent Philippics againſt the oppugners of the new doctrines.

Of a quite oppoſite character both in this and other reſpects, are the "Beyträgezur leichternUeberſicht desZuſtandes der Philoſophie beym Anfange des neunzehnten Jarhrhunderts," (Contributions towards a View of the State of Philoſophy at the Commencement of the nineteenth Century), edited by Profeſſor REINHOLD, in Kiel; who has ſucceſſively adopted the various new forms of philoſophy, except that of Schelling, and is now become the panegyriſt of the new doctrine of BARDILI, who thinks he can ſolve all difficulties, by making being and thinking to be identical.

Another teacher of a new ſyſtem of philoſophy, Profeſſor BOUTERWECK of Göttingen found it neceſſary to publiſh a ſmall work, entitled "Die Epochen der Vernunft." (Epochs of Reaſon), in defence of his "Apodictics, which, he aſſerts, had been miſunderſtood.

The ſtudy of the older philoſophy was not, however, entirely neglected. Profeſſor BUHLE, of Göttingen, publiſhed the ſeventh volume of his "Lehrbuch zur Geſchichte der Philoſophie" (Elements of theHiſtory of Philoſophy). Profeſſor SOCHER, of the new Bavarian Univerſity at Landſhut, where Schelling, as well as Kant, has many partizans, gave us a very uſeful "Grundriſs der Geſchichte der Philoſophiſchen Syſteme von den Griechen bis Kant."—Sketch of the Hiſtory of Philoſophical Syſtems, from the time of the Ancient Greeks to that of Kant; and Dr. PAULUS, Profeſſor of Divinity, at Jena, facilitated the ſtudy of Spinoſa's, by a new edition of his works: "B. de Spinoza Opera quæ ſuperſunt omnia, iterum edenda curavit, præfationes, vitam, necnon notitias quæ ad Hiſtoriam ſcriptorum pertinent, addidit E. G. PAULUS, Jenæ vol. I. beſides which there came forth "B. de Spinoza Adnotationes ad Tract. Theol. polit. ex autographo edidit ac præfatus eſt, addita notitia Scriptorum Philoſophi, C. T. DE MURR.

But the above may ſuffice for the philoſophy of the ſchools: we ſhall now ſay a few words relative to works treating of the philoſophy of life. Among theſe, the "Betrachtungen über das Weibliche Geſchlecht, &c."—(Conſiderations on the Female Sex); of which the third, and concluding volume, has been publiſhed, particularly merits to be mentioned with diſtinction. The author, M. BRANDIS, Member of the Board of Commerce, at Hanover, had publiſhed his thoughts on this ſubject already in 1787, in a work entitled "Die Weiber," which was much read: and in the preſent work, he has farther developed them. This candid, ſevere, and acute obſerver of women treads in the foot-ſteps of Rouſſeau; and endeavours to warn them from the bye-paths, which would lead them aſtray from the courſe allotted to them by nature and the relations of civil ſociety, and to ſhew them that their extravagant pre-

tenſions to excluſive privileges and dominion are unfounded, &c. Againſt this author, and againſt SOCKELS, author of a "Characteriſtic des Weiblichen Geſchlechts," an ingenious Lady, AMALIA HOLST, ſent forth a work "Ueber die Beſtimmung der Weiber,"—(On the Deſtination of Woman,) in which, however, ſhe does not go ſo far as Hippel, who contends that the women ought to be declared capable of holding civil offices in the ſtate.

THEOLOGY, BIBLICAL CRITICISM, &c.

Though there appears leſs of acrimony among the theological diſputants, and though we do not ſo frequently as formerly find them ſtigmatiſing one another with the opprobrious name of heretic, yet much activity prevails, as well in the theoretical and learned, as in the practical and popular departments of this ſcience; the latter in particular, is at preſent zealouſly cultivated in both the Catholic and Proteſtant parts of Germany.

Among the Proteſtants, Abbot HENKE, of Helmſtâdt, continues his "Magazin für Religions-Philoſophie, Exegeſe, und Kirchengeſchichte."—(Magazine for the Philoſophy of Religion, Biblical Criticiſm, and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, &c.) of which the twelfth volume is completed. Of the "Theological Journal" of Profeſſor GABLER, of Altdorf, the ninth and tenth volumes, and a continuation of the "Theologiſche Monatſchrift,"—(The Monthly Theological Magazine), made their appearance. All theſe journals contain original theological tracts, and criticiſms upon new theological works. Profeſſor WOCHLER, formerly of Rinteln, now of Marpurg, favours the public ſtill with "Theologiſche Annalen und Nachrichten," (Theological Annals, &c.); and in Switzerland, the excellent "Beyträge zur Beförderung des vernünftigen Denkens in der Religion," (Contributions towards promoting a Rational Mode of Thinking in Religion), eighteen numbers of which had been publiſhed by the lately deceaſed CORRODI, were continued after his death under the title of "Neue Breyträge, &c." It is ſtill animated by the ſame ſpirit which diſtinguiſhed the late learned and acute editor, whoſe aim it was to enlighten the minds of his countrymen. Of an oppoſite tendency is the "Magazin für Chriſtliche Dogmatik und Moral," (Magazine for Chriſtian Dogmatiſm and Morality), by a ſociety of Tubingen literati, and edited by Profeſſor FLAT. In this Magazine the earlier doctrines of faith and morality are defended with a great diſplay of erudition and acumen. The "Geiſtliche Monatſchrift mit beſonderer Rückſicht auf das Bisthum Conſtanz," (Spiritual Magazine, for the uſe of the Clergy of the Biſhoprick of Conſtance), begun under the auſpices of Baron Dalberg, then Biſhop of that See, would be attended with beneficial conſequences among the Catholics of that diſtrict if properly continued. A ſtriking contraſt to it is exhibited in the "Ueberſetzung und Auslegung des neuen Teſtaments nach ſeinem buchſtäblichen und moraliſchen Inhalte, zum Gebrauche der Prediger und Religionslehrer," (Tranſlation and Explanation of the New Teſtament, for the uſe of the Clergy), by Profeſſor SCHWARZEL, of Freyberg. This work, which is patronized by the preſent Biſhop of Conſtance, revives the exegetical abſurdities of former ages. On the whole, rational Biblical criticiſm is very rarely found among the Catholics in Germany. But the harveſt in this department of ſcience is ſtill abundant among the Proteſtants. Beſides many tracts ſcattered in the above-mentioned journals, many explatory and critical works on the Old and New Teſtaments have been publiſhed by eminent Biblical ſcholars. On the former we find a continuation of ROSENMÜLLERS "Scholia in V. T." in which he has taken for his model his father's "Scholia in Novum Teſtamentum. Profeſſor VATER, of Halle, has given us a "Commentar über den Pentateuch, (Commentary on the Pentateuch), with an introduction to the different ſections of it, &c. The editor has communicated here the ſubſtance of the Critical and Explanatory Notes of the late Dr. Geddes, whoſe merits are duly appreciated by the Biblical ſcholars of Germany. Another Profeſſor in the univerſity of Halle, Mr. GÜTE, publiſhed an "Einleitung in die Pſalmen, (Introduction to the Pſalms.)—To the learned and acute Profeſſor PAULUS's, (of Jena), excellent explanatory work on the New Teſtament, entitled "Philologiſch-Kritiſche und Hiſtoriſche Commentar," a third volume has been added, which finiſhes the Commentary on the three firſt Evangeliſts. A new edition, and continuation, is likewiſe announced of the no

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less estimable "Erläuterungen zum neuen Testamente, (Illustrations of the New Testament, for the Learned and Unlearned), by Dr. STOLZ, of Bremen, a worthy rival of Paulus. The fourth volume of "Morus supra Hermeneutica N. T." a yet unfinished work, edited by the learned Philologer EICHSTÄDT of Jena; and SCHULZE'S "Schriftstellerische Character und Werth des Petrus, Judas und Jacobus, zum behuf der special Hermeneutik ihrer Schriften untersucht und bestimmt, (Literary Character and Value of the Epistles of Peter, Jude, and James), deserve to be mentioned here with honour.

Professor SMIDT, of Giessen, and a clergyman in the neighbourhood of that city, continue their labours relative to the illustration of the New Testament and the most ancient History of the Church, in their "Bibliothek für Kritik und Exegese des Neuen Testaments, und die älteste Kirchengeschichte." The same indefatigable Professor has added a second volume to his "Ausführliches Handbuch der Christlichen Kirchengeschichte, (Manual of Ecclesiastical History); which furnishes another proof how well he merits the reputation of a critical investigator, who is completely master of the art of exhibiting the results of his studies in a clear point of view. HENKE, who in the foresaid journal furnishes many excellent articles on Ancient Ecclesiastical History, and contributions toward the Modern History of the Church in the "Religions annalen," has proceeded in his "Allgemeine Geschichte der Christlichen Kirche nach der Zeitfolge, (General History of the Christian Church, arranged in a chronological order), as far as the fifth volume, which begins the History of the Christian Church during the 18th century.

With respect to dogmatical theology and morality, the works that have appeared, besides the above-mentioned "Tübingen Magazin," and many treatises in other journals, some of which have a very philosophical tendency, are of too little importance to require to be here particularly enumerated. On the whole, indeed, the Germans had lately been so well supplied in this department of science by Ammon, Eckermann, Reinhard, and others, that new publications could very well be dispensed with.

It gives us pleasure to remark, that, after bestowing so much pains on dogmatical and moral theology, learned divines begin to turn their attention to the history thereof; so that besides MUNSCHER'S "Handbuch der Christlichen Dogmengeschichte" (Compendious History of Christian Dogmas), a "Geschichte der Sittenlehre Jesu," (History of the Morality of Jesus) by STÄUDLIN, of Göttingen, is continued.

Considering the many excellent exegetical works which continue to appear in Germany, and the great abundance of moral and dogmatical manuals for learned theologians and preachers; one might almost consider it to be superfluous to publish collections of materials for sermons. That this, however, is not the case, is proved by the Catalogue of every succeeding fair; and the great number of sermons and other works for the friends of religious edification, may be urged as a proof of the mistake of those who would persuade us, that an indifference for religion is daily gaining ground. One part of the German public still highly esteem the devotional and edifying writings of an Ewald, which are animated by a truly Lavaterian spirit; while others prefer the works of a Marczoll, a Reinhard, and a Ribbeck. The preachers too, still eagerly stretch out their hands for all proffered assistance in the composition of their pulpit-discourses. The number of Catechetical Instructions likewise increase from fair to fair, the more so, as school-masters, as well as the parochial clergy, stand in need of them. Indeed, upon the whole, sufficient provision is made for the improvement of these two classes of public instructors. While THIESS, formerly professor in the university of Kiel, published an "Anleitung zur Bildung der öffentlichen Religionslehrer im neunzehnten Jahrhunderte" (Instructions for forming a Public Teacher of Religion in the 19th Century); and a pupil of Reinhard, in Dresden, an "Anweisung zur Kanzelberedsamkeit" (Introduction to Pulpit Eloquence;) besides many other writers, who treated of the various duties of a clergyman. —Professor MÜNSCHER, of Marburg, and Pastor SCHUDEROFF, of Altenburg, appropriated their Journals to the discussion of the affairs of the schools and the church, and for proposing plans of reform in the state of both. It is a melancholy fact, that the greater

part of the German parochial ſchool-maſters are in a wretched condition; and that even among the clergy many of the rectors of pariſhes are worſe off than the poor curates in ſome parts of England; as they are obliged to maintain themſelves and families on ſalaries that had been fixed at a period when money was of more value. The diſtreſs of that meritorious claſs of ſociety is painted in glowing colours in a pamphlet publiſhed at Halle, and entitled "Hülfe! Hülfe! ein Aufruf der Lutheriſchen Religionſlehrer an gute Fürſten und edle Menſchen, dringende Bitten und beſcheidene Vorſchläge die drücken de-Lage der Evangelichen Religionſler betreffend."—(Help! Help! or, the Voice of the diſtreſſed Lutheran Paſtors, addreſſed to good Princes, &c. With Plans for bettering their Condition.)—Still, however, there is no want of candidates for holy orders, as is the caſe in ſome of the Catholic ſtates of Germany (eſpecially in Auſtria), where, beſides other cauſes, the oppreſſive conduct of ſuperiors, and in particular the ſtrict enforcement of the law of celibacy, have a tendency to deter many young men from entering into the ſacerdotal order.

We remark, however, with pleaſure, that a more liberal ſpirit than formerly begins to prevail in ſeveral of the Catholic provinces of Germany. This is, in a particular, apparent in many of the writers on education and theology, who continue to keep pace with the progreſſive improvements of the preſent age.—At the laſt Michaelmas fair, we find announced, a continuation of KIEPLER's (of Landſhut) "Kleines Magazin für Religionſlehrer."—Small Magazine for Teachers of Religion.—A ſociety of enlightened Catholic divines began a "Journal für Katholiſche Theologie," (Catholic Theological Journal); and at Linz there appeared the firſt volume of a "Bibliothek fur Geiſtliche auf dem Lande und in den Städten," (Library for Clergymen in Towns and in the Country) by SEITZ; as likewiſe a "Theologiſch-practiſche Monat-ſchrift." (A Theologico-practical Monthly Journal.) At the ſame place, Profeſſor GEISHUTTNER publiſhed a "Theologiſche Moral in einer Wiſſenſchaftlicher Darſtellung," (Theological Syſtem of Morality), which is very different from the old aſcetical works of the Monks.

The converſion of the celebrated poet and philologiſt, Count Stollberg (the ſame whoſe "Travels in Italy" were tranſlated by Mr. Holcroft) to the Roman Catholic faith, ſtill continued to give riſe to various controverſial publications; as did likewiſe the refuſal of a foreign gentleman, reſident in a Pruſſian town, to have his child baptized.

There was likewiſe an important controverſy between two learned men of a very different character, DE LUC, the geologiſt, and the exqually learned and enlightened theologian, TELLER, of Berlin.—At the Michaelmas fair there appeared, at the ſame time, two tranſlations of the former's "Letter" to Teller; and the latter's "Älteſte Theodicee, oder Erklärung der Drey Erſten Capitel im erſten Buche der Vor-Moſaiſchen Geſchichte," (Explanation of the Three Firſt Chapters of the Ante-Moſaic Hiſtory); which will conſidered as valuable contributions towards the illuſtration of that part of the Bible, which has of late years ſo frequently engaged the attention of biblical critics.

To the higher claſs of critical works belongs "Widerlegung einiger der Wichtigſten Einwendungen gegen die Ächtheit des Evangeliums Joannis," (Refutation of ſome of the Objections againſt the Authenticity of St. John's Goſpel), which was recommended in a preface by Profeſſor ZIEGLER, of Roſtock.

Profeſſor NÖSSELT, of Halle, diſtinguiſhed by his exertions to introduce a more rational mode of criticiſm, and by the great number of pupils whom he has formed, has, after many years, again favoured the public with "Exercitationes ad Sacrarum Scripturarum Interpretationem."—In this, as in his former works, the Profeſſor ſhews himſelf a profound and cautious illuſtrator of Holy Writ, and freely enters into the merits of the hypotheſes and explanations of the modern biblical commentators.

JURISPRUDENCE.

As uſual, fewer works on juriſprudence were publiſhed than on theology.—The profeſſors of law at the German univerſities, to whom an appeal lies in many caſes from the inferior tribunals, and the members of the courts of juſtice, are ſo buſily employed about the proceſſes before them, that they cannot ſpare much time for readng

reading, or the writing of books.—Their practical labours, however, frequently give riſe to very inſtructive publications. Thus Profeſſor HUFELAND, of Jena, author of ſome eſteemed works upon natural and poſitive law, gives as "Beyträge zur Berichtigung und Erweiterung der poſitiven Rechtſwiſſenſchaften," (Contributions towards the Improvement of Poſitive Law); of which the fourth number appeared at the Eaſter-fair.—Profeſſor GUNTHER, of Helmſtädt, publiſhed the firſt volume of his "Rechtliche Bemerkungen durch vorgekommene Fälle erläutert," (Juriſtical Remarks, illuſtrated by Caſes that actually occurred); and VON BERG, of Hanover, "Juriſtiſche Beobachtungen und Rechtsfälle."—(Juriſtical Obſervations and Caſes.)—Another Hanoverian lawyer, M. Von ENDE, Member of the Tribunal of Appeal at Celle, preſented to the public "Vermiſchte Juriſtiſche Abhandlungen," (Miſcellaneous Law-Tracts), which were received with approbation.—Continuations appeared of the "Juridiſches Archiv," by ſome of the law profeſſors, &c. at Tübingen; and of the "Magazin für die Philoſophie und Geſchichte des Rechts" (Magazine for the Philoſophy and Hiſtory of Juriſprudence, by GROTMANN, of Gieſſen. This young lawyer is one of the modern reformers of the penal laws; among whom his friend Feuerbach, formerly Profeſſor at Jena, now at Kiel, in a particular manner excited attention by defending, with much acuteneſs, the rigor of the older legiſlators; and, inſtead of the theory of prevention, which is again recommended by Grotmann, developes the right of the ſtate to threaten and put in execution ſevere puniſhments. Many adopted, and others, and among them Grotmann, combated, his opinions; and Thibaut of Jena, and Tittman of Leipzig, again entered the liſts againſt them. But above all the new ſect of Criminaliſts found moſt vigorous antagoniſts among the lawyers of the old ſchool, who could not ſo eaſily be perſuaded to give up the principles they had hitherto defended; eſpecially Klein, of Berlin, where he was formerly actively employed in the compoſition of the new Pruſſian code, and Kleinſchrod, Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Würzburg, who have for ſeveral years conjointly publiſhed an "Archiv des Criminalrechts," (Archive of Criminal Law), which was rendered more intereſting by theſe diſcuſſions. The diſtinguiſhed reputation which the latter enjoys, induced the Bavarian Government to commiſſion him to draw up the plan of a "New Criminal Code for the Electorate," which has been publiſhed, and the Elector has offered a prize to the author of the beſt criticiſm upon it.

Profeſſor REITEMEYER, of the Univerſity of Frankfort on the Oder, is at preſent employed upon a ſketch of an "Allgemeines Deutſches Geſetzbuch aus den unveränderten Materialien des gemeinen Rechts in Deutſchland" (General German Code of Laws, founded on the unchanged Materials of the Common Law.) But however deſirable the adoption of ſuch a General Code might be, there are too many obſtacles to allow us to hope to ſee the Profeſſor's project carried into execution. Many publications likewiſe appeared relative to the laws of particular ſtates of the German Empire. Among theſe we ſhall notice only the "Drey Abhandlungen über den Geiſt der Geſetze und Rechtſverwaltung in der Preuſſiſchen Monarchie" (Three Diſſertations on the Spirit of the Laws and the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in the Pruſſian Monarchy).

The Roman law, however, is not neglected: Commentaries on the Inſtitutions, and Pandects, and new Compendiums, make their appearance from time to time. Particular parts of the civil law are likewiſe diligently illuſtrated; and the ſame may be ſaid of the public and canon law. Nor is the law of nations neglected. Profeſſor VON MARTENS, of Göttingen, has added a Supplement to his "Recueil des principaux Traités, &c."; and formed a collection of the "Geſetze und Verordnungen der einzelnen Europäiſchen Mächte über Handel, Schiffart und Aſſecuranzen, u. ſ. w." (Laws and Edicts of the different States of Europe relative to Trade, Navigation, and Inſurances, ſince the Middle of the 17th Century). M. von EGGERS, of Copenhagen, has publiſhed "Actenſtücke über das Miſſverſtändniſs zwiſchen Dänemark und England, &c." (Documents relative to the Diſagreement betwixt England and Denmark, and the Northern Neutrality, with a legal Examination of the Points in Diſpute); and Mr. HOLST, head of a commercial

cial Inſtitution at Hamburgh, the Firſt Volume of his "Verſuch erner Kritiſchen Ueberſicht der Völker-Seerechte, &c." (Attempt at a critical View of the Marine Law of Nations, &c.) in which the author exhibits an intimate acquaintance with the ſubject he has undertaken to illuſtrate.

At the Michaelmas fair, there appeared an "Ausführliche Entwickelung der Lehre von der Inteſtat-Erbvolge" (Developement of the Law of Succeſſion to the Eſtates of thoſe who die Inteſtate); by the celebrated civilian, Profeſſor GLUCK, of Erlangen, author of the excellent Commentary on the Pandects, which, however, is not yet completed.

A poſthumous work of the late Mr. SIEVEKING, merchant in Hamburg, was edited by Von Eggers, of Copenhagen. The work is intitled, "Materialien zu einem vollſtändigen und ſyſtematiſchen Wechſelrecht, mit beſonderer Rückſicht auf Hamburg," (Materials towards a complete Syſtem of the Law of Bills of Exchange, with a particular Regard to the Cuſtom of Hamburgh), with a Preface and Notes by the learned Editor.

MEDICINE.

In this ſcience, as in philoſophy, there are now ſeveral ſects: phyſicians of the old and the new ſchool. The latter, viz. the Brunonians, are again ſplit into different parties, ſome adhering ſtrictly to the theory of Brown, and others enliſting under the banners of Dr. Röſchlaub, now Profeſſor in the univerſity of Landſhut, who applies Schelling's Philoſophy of Nature to the farther developement of that theory. To this purpoſe his "Magazin zur Vervolkommung der Medicin," is excluſively devoted. This magazine contains many ingenious treatiſes on the Brunonian Theory; but it muſt at the ſame time be owned, that we find in it many ſtill problematical aſſertions, and frequently moſt virulent attacks upon, not only the phyſicians of the old ſchool, but likewiſe ſuch as are indeed inclined towards the Brunonian doctrine, but do not wholly agree with Röſchlaub. Perhaps this violent polemical tone renders his journal the more acceptable; at leaſt it is certain, that it is read very generally by friends and foes. It is probable, however, that the "Journal der Practiſchen Arzneykunde (Journal for Practical Medicine), edited by HUFELAND, the celebrated author of the "Art of Prolonging Life," formerly Profeſſor at Jena, but now Phyſician to the King of Pruſſia, at Berlin, has a more extenſive circulation. Hufeland likewiſe publiſhes a "Bibliothek der Practiſchen Heilkunde (Library of Practical Medicine); to which has been added a "Journal der auſländiſchen Mediciniſchen Literatur, (Journal of Foreign Medical Literature), edited conjointly by Hufeland, Schreyer, and Harles, of Erlangen.

Several other collections appropriated to particular branches of medical ſcience were continued.

ISENFLAMM and ROSENMULLER, of Erlangen, gave us "Beyträge für die Zergliederungs-kunſt" (Contributions towards the Science of Anatomy); and REIL, of Halle, continued to diffuſe in his "Archiv für Phyſiologie," his theory founded upon the mixture and form of matter in the bodies of animals.

WINKELMANN, a young phyſician of Göttingen, and a partizan of Schelling's Philoſophy of Nature, publiſhed an "Einleitung in die Dynamiſche Phyſiologie" (Introduction to Dynamic Phyſiology.

Several works and Theſes publiſhed at various other Univerſities of Germany, evince the prevalence of the new ſyſtem of medicine there, eſpecially at Vienna, the phyſicians of which place have moſt faithfully adhered to the original doctrine of Brown.

Dr. MEYER publiſhed a "Sammlung Mediziniſch-Praktiſcher Beobachtungen, aus der Klinik zu Wien," (Collection of Practical Clinical Obſervation), with notes by the celebrated Dr. FRANK, Inſpector General of the Hoſpitals; and Dr. ZIMMERMANN endeavoured to facilitate the ſtudy of the Brunonian theory by his "Medico-Philoſophical Dictionary."

Dr. HARTMANN furniſhed an "Analyſe der neuern Heilkunde," (Analyſis of the new Syſtem of Medicine); and SCHORNDORFER began an "Unterſuchung der Grundsätze der Erregungs Theorie durch die Grundsätze der Humoralehre, als Beyträge zur Verein beyder Lehren" (The Principles of the Humoral Doctrine applied to an Inveſtigation of the Principles of the Theory of Excitability; being a Contribution towards an Union of the two Theories), which will probably not effect the purpoſe the author had in view. But that at Vienna too there are ſome friends left of the old ſchool of medicine, appears from the "Mediciniſches

diciniſches Archiv von Wien und Oeſterreich," (Medical Archives of Vienna and Auſtria), which has been continued for ſeveral years, and in which Dr. FERRO, a phyſician of conſiderable reputation, gives annually an account of the diſeaſes, &c. prevalent in Vienna and Auſtria.

Many excellent contributions towards the advancement of ſurgery have likewiſe made their appearance.

TITTMANN, of Dreſden, has finiſhed his "Syſtem der Wundarzneykunſt", (Syſtem of Surgery), being lectures read at the Medico-chirurgical College of Dreſden.

RICHTER, of Göttingen, publiſhed the ſixth volume of the new edition of his "Anfangsgründe der Wundarzneykunſt", (Elements of Surgery); and beſides the "Chirurgiſche Bibliothek", (Chirurgical Library) of this celebrated Profeſſor, another Profeſſor of the ſame Univerſity, Dr. ARNEMANN, continued his "Magazin der Wundarzneywiſſenſchaft," (Chirurgical Magazine); which contains original treatiſes and tranſlations; and likewiſe edited the "Annalen der Medicinisch-Chirurgiſch-Kliniſchen Inſtituts zu Göttingen, (Annals of the Medico Chirurgico-Clinical Inſtitution at Göttingen). The "Chirurgiſche Abhandlung über eine einfache Methode des Steinſchnitts," (Treatiſe on a ſimple Method of Lithotomy,) by LANGENBECK, lately appointed a Profeſſor at the Univerſity of Göttingen, was recommended in a preface written by SIEBOLD, jun. of Würzburg.

At Jena, BERNSTEIN, author of a very uſeful Chirurgical Lexicon, furniſhed a work "Ueber Verrenkungen und Beinbrüche," (On Diſlocations and Fractures); and HIMLY began in numbers: "Ophthalmologiſche Beobachtungen und Unterſuchungen," (Ophthalmological Obſervations and Inquiries), which he afterwards continued in conjuction with the celebrated SMIDT, of Vienna.

The Imperial Medico-chirurgical Joſephine Academy publiſhed a firſt volume of "Beobachtungen," (Obſervations), which could not fail to be received with approbation; for in this department of medical ſcience, there are now many eminent profeſſors and practitioners at Vienna.

The ſame may be ſaid of the obſtebric art, which is there taught with great ſucceſs by Dr. BOER, Superintendant of the General Lying-in-Hoſtal, and who has acquired a complete knowledge of his art by travelling and long experience. Among others, FROREP, Vice-Director of the Obſtetrical Inſtitution at Jena, the ſame who firſt made Dr. GALL's "Craniaſcopy," more generally known, is much indebted to Boer. His "Handbuch der Geburtshülfe," (Manual of Midwifery.) is diſtinguiſhed by many peculiar excellencies, ſo that it will probably ſoon ſupplant ſome others. Beſides this manual, there likewiſe appeared a continuation of the "Grundriſs der Entbindungskunſt," (Elements of Midwifery), by Profeſſor OSIANDER, of Göttingen, who is rather too partial to the uſe of inſtruments.

BRUNINGHAUSEN, of Würzburg, already advantageouſly known as the inventor of ſeveral uſeful ſurgical inſtruments, recommended a new forceps; and NYSSEN a new couch. Other phyſicians gave Inſtructions to mothers relative to the ſuckling of their own children, the proper food for them during the firſt years of their life, &c.

At the laſt Eaſter-fair again, a vaſt number of publications relative to the inoculation of the cow-pox were announced; from the remoteſt and moſt unknown parts of Germany there appeared Teſtimonies of the happieſt effects reſulting from it; ſo that we may venture to aſſert, that through the attention and diſintereſtedneſs of the German phyſicians and the meritorous exertions of many of the clergy, the knowledge and practice of vaccination is more rapidly diffuſed in Germany, than even in England. We ſhall farther below have occaſion to remark that Galvaniſm has by many phyſicians been tried as a remedy for the cure of certain diſeaſes.

After what has been ſaid above relative to the prevalence of Brunonianiſm in Germany, it will not appear ſtrange to find announced a "Verſuch einer theoretiſch-praktiſchen Arzneymittellehre nach den Grundsätzen der Erregungstheorie," (Eſſay of a Theoretico-practical Pharmacology, according to the Principles of the Theory of Excitability), by Dr. FRANK, junior, of Vienna; and an "Entwurf einer MedicinischenPharmacologie," (Sketch of a Medical Pharmacology), founded upon the ſame principles, by another young phyſician, Dr. LOOS, of Heidelberg.

Leſs

Leſs founded upon theſe than upon chemical principles, are the contributions toward the improvement of pharmacy, which TROMMSDORF of Erfurt, and SCHRAUB, of Caſſel, furniſh in the journals edited by them. We muſt here likewiſe notice a well-executed work on an intereſting ſubject, which has of late years attracted the attention of phyſicians; we mean Dr. SCHEEL's, of Copenhagen, "Hiſtoriſche und Praktiſche Bearbeitung der Transfuſion des Blutes und der Einſpritzung der Arzneyen in die Adern," (Hiſtorical and Practical Treatiſe on the Transfuſion of Blood, and the Introduction of Medicines into the Veins by Means of Syringes).

At the Michaelmas-fair, beſides tranſlations of, or journals containing extracts from, the beſt foreign medical periodical publications, the medical works chiefly related to the Brunonian theory, the defence and explanation of which had again employed the pens of a conſiderable number of writers.

A ſubject which ſeldom engaged the attention of phyſicians was treated of in an ample manner in Profeſſor BALHORN's treatiſe "Ueber die Declamation in Medicinifcher und Dietetiſcher Hinſicht," in which he proves the great medical utility of declamation and reading aloud.

AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY, &c.

It is a well known characteriſtic trait of the Germans, that, however great their progreſs in the arts and ſciences, they are attentive to appropriate to themſelves every improvement that may be derived from foreign countries. This was particularly manifeſted in agriculture, economy, &c. HAHNEMANN, tranſlator of "Young's Annals of Agriculture," Count PODEWILLS, THAER, VON ENGEL, and other economiſts, endeavoured to diffuſe a knowledge of Engliſh huſbandry, and to apply the principles thereof to the cultivation of their native country. Nor were the French economiſts neglected, though the Germans are confeſſedly ſuperior to them. A much greater number, however, of original works on economy, than of tranſlations came forth at the Leipzig Eaſter-fair. The economical ſocieties in Saxony, Bohemia, Eſthonia, Livonia, &c. publiſhed their Tranſactions.

RIEM, ſecretary of the Economical Society at Dreſden, continued his "Sammlung vermiſchter ökonomiſcher Schriften," (Collection of miſcellaneous Economical Eſſays); THAER and BENECKEN the "Annalen der Niederſächſiſchen Landwirthſchaft," (Annals of Rural Economy in Lower Saxony). LÖWE began "Annalen der Schleſiſchen Landwirthſchaft," (Sileſian Annals of Agriculture, &c). and STEINMÜLLER publiſhed the firſt volume of a "Beſchreibung der Schweizeriſchen Alpen und Landwirthſchaft," (Deſcription of the Huſbandry of Switzerland and the Alps); FRIEBE the firſt volume of "Grundſätze zur Verbeſſerung der Landwirthſchaft in Liefland," (Principles for the Improvement of Rural Economy in Livonia). Much inſtruction may be gained from the accounts given by VON ENGEL and Count PODEWILLS, of the experiments made on their eſtates. Some general ſyſtematical works on rural economy likewiſe appeared. Beſides a fifth edition of the "Grundſätze der Deutſchen Landwirthſchaft," (Principles of German Huſbandry), by Profeſſor BECKMANN, of Göttingen, Profeſſor GOTTHARD, of Erfurt, furniſhed, for the uſe of academical lectures, a "Syſtem der Deutſchen Landwirthſchaft," (Syſtem of German Huſbandry); and, for the uſe of every claſs of rural economiſts, a practical manual of huſbandry, entitled "Das Ganze der Landwirthſchaft."

Several writers treated ſeparately of the various modes of cultivating grain, or wrote upon implements of huſhandry, on the blight in corn, on field-mice, &c. Paſtor CHRIST, near Frankfort on the Mayne, and SICKLER, of Thuringia, who had frequently before merited well of the public by their economical writings, continued to communicate inſtructions relative to horticulture, and in particular relative to the planting of orchards, and the proper treatment of fruit-trees.

The increaſing dearth of fire-wood has, of late years, directed the attention of the German economiſts towards their woods and foreſts: ſeveral of the princes have eſtabliſhed ſchools and profeſſorſhips for teaching the proper management of them. Of the good effects of theſe inſtitutions, and of the diligence and intelligence of the teachers, many proofs are given in the works that have been publiſhed on this intereſting branch of economy. Beſides the lectures of the profeſſors, the twenty-ſixth volume of GATTERER's

"Forſt

"Forſt Archiv" (Magazine for the Improvement of the Science of Foreſtry and Venerie), and the ninth of LEONHARDI'S "Forſt und Jagd-Kalendar" (Foreſt and Hunting Calendar), a new "Zeitſchrift für die Forſt Wiſſenſchaft," (Journal relative to the Management of Foreſts), was begun by HARTMANN and LAUROP, the latter of whom likewiſe publiſhed "Briefe eines durch Deutſchland reiſenden Forſtmanns," (Letters from a Foreſter during his Travels through Germany). BECHSTEIN, who has deſerved ſo well of natural hiſtory and technology, and who is now director of a new inſtitution for the inſtruction of foreſters, continued his "Flora," containing the tranſactions of a ſociety founded by him. Bechſtein likewiſe favored the lovers of hunting with the ſecond part of his "Handbuch der Jagdwiſſenſchaft."

MEDICUS, the botaniſt, continued his Eſſays relative to Acacia-Trees, whereby he has again merited well of the Science of Foreſtry. Of a more general nature are the "Holzcultur durch Erfahung erprobt," (Practical Inſtructions relative to Foreſt-Trees), by KIEPLER, which contains much uſeful practical information.

There was again an abundance of uſeful publications on the Veterinary Art, and on the Rearing and Treating of Cattle. The above-mentioned Mr. RIEM, of Dreſden, continued, conjointly with REUTTER, chief Veterinary Surgeon in that city, the "Œkonomiſch Veterinäriſchen Häfte von der Zucht, &c. der vorzüglichſten Haus- und Nutzthiere," (Economico-Veterinary Papers relative to the Rearing, Treatment, &c. of domeſtic and uſeful Animals). ROHLIVER, the King of Pruſſia's horſe-doctor for Brandenburg, gave us the fourth annual continuation of his "Magazin für Thier-arzneykunde, (Veterinary Magazine), and his "Allgemeines Vieharzney-buch," (General Inſtructor in the Veterinary Art). Captain PILGER, profeſſor in the Univerſity of Gieſſen, publiſhed the ſecond volume of his "Syſtematiſches Handbuch der Veterinär-wiſſenſchaft," (Syſtematic Manual of the Veterinary Science); and a "Lehrbuch zum Unterrichte des Landmanns, &c." (Inſtructions to the Huſbandman, how to purchaſe or rear healthy Cattle, how to preſerve them in Health, how to treat them in a rational Manner when diſeaſed, &c.) Profeſſor METZGER, of Königſberg, advantageouſly known by ſeveral medical works, publiſhed a book of academical lectures "über die Krankheiten ſämmtlicher zur Oeconomie gehörigen Hausthiere, (On the Diſeaſes of Cattle, &c.). SENNECKER, of Leipzig, gave us a new work on Horſes, and the Diſeaſes to which they are ſubject; and other authors wrote upon various other animals. Several publications likewiſe came forth relative to the peſtilence among horned cattle, which has been lately making dreadful ravages in Germany. An anonymous writer gave us "Praktiſche Abhandlungen über die Krankheiten der Pferde und des Rindviehes, (Practical Diſſertation on the Diſeaſes of Horſes and Horned Cattle), founded on Brunonian Principles, which LAUBENDER had before applied to the explanation of Veterinary Medicine.

For the lovers of Bees BUSCHING and KAISER continued their half-yearly "Journal für Bienenfreunde": ſome other Treatiſes on this ſubject were likewiſe given by the apiariſts LUCAS and WURSTER, well known by former publications on this ſubject.

Beſides the Literature of Economy, the improvement of the Theory and Practice of every part of it continued to engage the attention of the editor of "Oeconomiſche Hefte," (Economical Papers) which have been publiſhed monthly at Leipſic ſince the year 1792. A rival periodical work of the ſame kind has been ſtarted by Mr. WEBER, now Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Frankfort on the Oder. Theſe and many other publications furniſh proofs, with what happy effects natural philoſophy has been applied to the improvement of every branch of rural economy, and arts and manufactures.

PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

As in other parts of Europe, ſo likewiſe in Germany, a moſt ardent zeal is at preſent manifeſted in the purſuit and cultivation of phyſical ſcience. It is in particular aſtoniſhing with what avidity and emulation new inventions are received and propagated. While the phyſicians were buſily employed in recommending and introducing the vaccine inoculation, another important diſcovery, that of Galvaniſm, attracted the attention of naturaliſts. Not only

Profeſſor VOIGT, of Jena, in his "Magazin für den neueſten Zuſtand der Natur," a journal peculiarly devoted to the improvement of natural philoſophy; and Profeſſor GILBERT, of Halle, in his "Annalen der Phyſik," continued to communicate every thing new relative to this diſcovery: RITTER, of Jena, likewiſe proceeded with his "Beyträge zur nähern Kenntniſs des Galvaniſmus," (Contributions towards a more intimate Knowledge of Galvaniſm); and Profeſſor WEBER, of Landshut, began a new periodical work on this ſubject, entitled "Der Galvaniſmus." This new phenomenon became ſtill more generally intereſting when it began to be applied to the cure of diſeaſes: many publications on this ſubject were read with the greateſt avidity. Several phyſicians of Berlin and Oldenburg, in this reſpect, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves: at the former place, Dr. AUGUSTIN publiſhed two pamphlets "Von Galvaniſmus und deſſen Mediciniſcher Anwendung," (Relative to Galvaniſm and the application thereof to Medical Purpoſes), and GRAPENGIESSER "Verſuche, den Galvaniſmus zur Heilung einiger Krankheiten anzuwenden, (Attempts to apply Galvaniſm to the cure of ſome Diſeaſes): at the latter place appeared "Erfahrungen über die Heilkräfte des Galvaniſmus," (Experiments relative to the Medical Virtues of Galvaniſm), publiſhed conjointly by HELWAG and JACOBI. In a "Nachricht von der zu Jever durch die Galvani-Voltaiſche Gehörgebekunſt beglückter Taubſtummen," Profeſſor WOLKE gives a full ſtatement of the caſe of a deaf-and-dumb patient, whom M. Sprenger, of Jever, cured by the application of Galvaniſm. M. Sprenger himſelf afterwards printed an account of his experiments.

On acouſtics, only one work of importance made its appearance, viz. "Die Acuſtic," by CHLADNI, of Wittenberg, inventor of ſeveral new muſical inſtruments, and author of ſeveral publications on the theory of ſounds. In this laſt work, he has, in a very judicious manner, collected and commented upon the various opinions of former writers on this ſubject; and given a particular account of his own diſcoveries and experiments relative to the figures formed by different ſounds on round and angular plates, and ſeveral kinds of vibrations which were firſt obſerved by him.

Still greater activity prevails in the chemical department of Science; and a number of journals continue to collect and communicate accounts of every important experiment. Beſides the above-mentioned by VOIGT and GILBERT, which contain many chemical eſſays; The "Chemiſchen Annalen," by CRELL, of Helmſtädt, and SCHERERS "Allg. Journal für Chemie" and "Archiv für die Theoretiſche Chemie" continue to be well-ſupplied magazines of all intereſting diſcoveries in chemiſtry.

Reviews of all new works on chemiſtry are ſtill given in the "Annalen der Chimiſchen Literatur," by HERMSTÆDT and WOLFF, of Berlin, and in the "Allgemeine Chemiſche Bibliothek, by TROMMSDORF, to whoſe "Chemie in Felde der Erfahrung, (Experimental Chemiſtry), a 4th volume has been added. Of the chemical works publiſhed ſeparately, the following particularly merit to be here noticed: "Bemerkungen über die Chemiſchen Grundſtoffe in Bezug auf die Erklärung chemiſcher Erſcheinungen, (Obſervations on the Chemical Elements, as connected with the Explanation of Chemical Phænomena), by Profeſſor GÖTTLING, of Jena; and the "Beſchreibung der Chemiſchen Geräthſchaften älterer und neuerer zeit," (Deſcription of the Chemical Inſtruments and Utenſils in Ancient and Modern Times), by Profeſſor SCHREGER of Erlangen.

Nor was Natural Hiſtory leſs diligently cultivated than chemiſtry. Beſides BATSCH's "Grundzüge der allgemeinen Naturgeſchichte nach den drey Reichen," (Outlines of a general Natural Hiſtory, arranged according to the three Kingdoms); BLUMENBACH's "Abbildungen Naturhiſtoriſcher Gegenſtände," (Delineation of Objects of Natural Hiſtory); the "Schriften der Naturforſchenden Geſelſchaft zu Jena," (Memoirs of the Society inſtituted at Jena, for the inveſtigation of Natural Philoſophy), edited by BATSCH, and ſeveral other general and mixed works: many were peculiarly devoted to the cultivation of ſeparate branches of the ſcience.

On mineralogy, there appeared a continuation of Von HOFF's "Magazin für die geſammte Mineralogie, Geognoſie, und Mineralogiſche Erdbeſchreibung,

ſchreibung," Magazine for all branches of Mineralogy, Geognoſy, and Mineralogical Geography); a firſt volume of the "Annalen der Societät für die geſammte Mineralogie zu Jena, (Tranſactions of the Mineralogical Society of Jena), edited by their preſident, Profeſſor LENZ; and a "Minerographie der Deutſchen Staaten," (Minerography of the German States), by SCHUMACHER, of Copenhagen. JORDAN, of Göttingen, and VOIGT, of Ilmenau, likewiſe publiſhed the mineralogical obſervations they made in their travels through Germany. EMMERLING and REUSS continued their eſtimable Elementary Works, in which they follow the ſyſtem of Werner, now ſo well known and approved throughout Europe. SCHMIEDER gave us a Geognoſy, in which he illuſtrates the ſubject by the principles of chemiſtry; and STEFFENS, in his "Beyträge zur innern Naturgeſchichte der Erde, (Contributions towards a Natural Hiſtory of the interior of the Earth), endeavours to apply his friend Schelling's Philoſophy of Nature to what had before been treated wholly in an empirical manner.

Among the botanical works the moſt acceptable for the public at large, was the "Anleitung zur Kenntniſs der Gewächſe, in Briefen," (Introduction to the Knowledge of Plants, in Letters), by Profeſſor SPRENGEL, ſuperintendant of the Botanical Garden of the Univerſity of Halle, and author of many learned medical works. In theſe Letters, the Profeſſor treats in an eaſy, familiar, and attractive manner, firſt of the ſtructure of plants, and the functions and uſes of their various parts; and then of the ſcientific language of the Linnæan ſyſtem. The above-mentioned Profeſſor BATSCH, whoſe death is lamented as a ſevere loſs to the Univerſity of Jena, preſented the learned Botaniſt with a "Tabula Affinitatum Regni Vegetabilis." HEDWIG furniſhed "Obſervat. Botan. faſc. I." HOFFMANN, conjointly with other Literati of Göttingen, "Phyſiographiſche Blätter," (Phyſiographical Papers); ROTH, "Neue Beyträge zur Botanik," (New Contributions to the Science of Botany); works, of the goodneſs of which the names of the authors will alone be conſidered as a ſufficient teſtimony. Others publiſhed Floras of ſeparate provinces and diſtricts of Germany: SCHRADER, a ſucceſsful rival of Hoffman, in Göttingen, a general "Flora Germanica;" SUTER, a "Flora Helvetica:" and others only monographies. In order to accommodate that claſs of readers who are not able to purchaſe voluminous and expenſive publications, the Botanical Journals of RÖMER and of SCHRADER were continued without interruption.

A very good ſupply was likewiſe provided for the ſtudents of Zoology. Beſides WIEDEMANN'S "Archiv für Zoologie und Zootomie," there appeared "Beyträge zur Anatomie und Phyſiologie der Thiere," (Contributions to the Anatomy and Phyſiology of Animals), by Dr. ALBERS of Bremen; and "Anatomiſch-phyſiologiſche Abhandlungen, (Anatomico-phyſiological Tracts), by RUDOLPHI, of Greifswalde, which contain many things that are new and intereſting. THILESIUS, of Leipzig, furniſhed two excellent articles: an "Ausführliche Beſchreibung der beiden ſogenannten Stachelſchweinmenſchen aus der bekannten Engliſchen familie Lambert," (Deſcription of Two Engliſhmen of the name of Lambert, commonly called the Porcupine-men), and "Bemerkungen uber die ſogenannten See-mäuſe, nebſt Anatomiſch-phyſiologiſchen Bemerkungen über die Fortpflanzungsweiſe der Rochen und Hay fiſche," (Remarks on the Sea-mouſe; together with Anatomico-phyſiological Remarks relative to the propagation of the Ray-fiſh and Sharks); and BECHSTEIN, author of many eſteemed works on Zoology, and of Tranſlations (with notes and additions) of Lacepède's Amphibia, and Le Vaillant's African Birds, an "Ornithologiſches Taſchenbuch von und für Deutſchland," (Ornithological Pocket-book for Germany). NAUMANN and others began or continued Works on the Natural Hiſtory of the Birds of ſeparate diſtricts of Germany.

There were many new additions to the liſt of writers on Entomology. SCHELLENBERG, of Wintherthur, publiſhed the firſt number of "Entomologiſche Beyträge," in which chiefly inſects before unknown are depicted. ZEDER, who in the year 1800, had furniſhed copious and important additions to GÖZE's Natural Hiſtory of the Inteſtines, preſented to the public at the Eaſter Fair a "Naturgeſchichte der Eingeweidewürmer," (Natural Hiſtory of the Worms found in the Inteſtines), a work abounding with new diſcoveries; and SULZER, of Straſburg, deſcribed in

a German and French Treatiſe a newly diſcovered worm of this kind, which he has denominated *Bicorne rude*.

Beſides theſe original works, the liſt of which we might conſiderably increaſe, there were ſeveral important tranſlations from the Engliſh and French, and ſome of the Hiſtorical and Bibliographical kind: of the latter we ſhall here only notice "Das National Muſeum der Naturgeſchichte zu Paris, von ſeinem erſten Urſprunge, &c." (Hiſtory of the National Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, at Paris, from its Origin to the Preſent Time), by Profeſſor FISCHER, of Mentz, well known in Germany as the able tranſlator of his friend Cuvier's Comparative Anatomy; and the ſecond volume of the "Repertorium Commentationum a Societatibus literariis editarum," by Profeſſor REUSS, librarian to the Univerſity of Göttingen, comprehending Botany, and Mineralogy, and forming a whole with the firſt volume, which records what relates to Zoology and Natural Hiſtory in general.

Of the publications, which, beſides the hiſtory, treat of the economical and technological uſes of the productions of Nature, the following are deſerving of notice: "Briefe Naturhiſtoriſchen, phyſiſchen und ökonomiſchen Innhalts," (Letters on ſubjects of Natural Hiſtory, Phyſics, and Economy), by Prof. SCHRANK, of Landſhut, who likewiſe gave a continuation of his "Fauna Boica": and LIPPOLD'S "Neue Natur und Kunſt-Lexicon, (New Lexicon of Nature and Art), edited by FUNKE, of Deſſau, advantageouſly known by a Work on Natural Hiſtory and Technology, which has been ſeveral times reprinted.

Of the works on chemiſtry, natural-hiſtory, &c. publiſhed at the Michaelmas Fair, ſeveral are deſerving of notice. The "Landſhut Leiſure-hours; or, Contributions towards the Improvement of Natural Hiſtory," by Profeſſor SCHRANK, furniſh additional proofs of his indefatigable perſeverance in the cultivation of that ſcience.

KLUG, of Berlin, began a "Syſtematiſche Ueberſicht der Neueſten Fortſchritte in der Naturgeſchichte des Thierreichs," (Syſtematic View of the lateſt Improvements in the Natural Hiſtory of the Animal Kingdom)"; a work very much wanted, now that the ſtudy of zoology becomes daily more and more extended.

Von MOLL publiſhed in Latin and German, "Eſchara ex Zoophytorum ſ. Phytozoorum Ordine pulcherrimum ac Notatu digniſſimum Genus," which is enriched with a new ſpecies and illuſtrated by copper-plates.

TECHNOLOGY AND COMMERCE

Are treated of conjointly in ſeveral Journals. The moſt eſteemed of theſe are the "Journal für Fabrik, Manufaktur und Handlung, (Journal for Manufactures and Commerce), which has been publiſhed without interruption at Leipzig ſince the year 1791; the "Zeitung für Kaufleute, Fabricanten, u. ſ. w. (Journal for Merchants, Manufacturers, &c.) begun by HILDT of Gotha in the year 1784; and the "Handlungszeitung," of Nürnberg, which has been continued for the laſt nine years. But however well theſe Journals, BUSCHENS "Almanach der Fortſchritte Endeckungen und Erfindungen" (Almanack of the Progreſs of Diſcoveries and Inventions), and ſeveral chemical collections might ſerve for announcing new inventions; other collections were begun for the purpoſe of giving more copious and minute information relative to the moſt important of them. Thus two literati, already advantageouſly known by ſeveral productions on chemiſtry and mechanics, undertook, the former a "Kunſt-Magazin der Mechanik und Techniſchen Chemie, (Magazine of Mechanics and Technical Chemiſtry), and the latter a "Neues Repertorium der Vorzüglichſten und Neueſten Erfindungen und Verbeſſerungen zum Behufe der Künſte, &c." (Repertory of the moſt important Inventions and Improvements in Arts, Manufactures, &c.).

BAUMGÆRTNER, bookſeller in Leipzig, furniſhed a "Magazin aller neuen Erfindungen, (Magazine of all new Inventions); various books of patterns and deſigns for artificers, &c. and ſeveral ſeparate diſſertations, part of them reprinted from his "Magazine of Inventions) on ſingle trades; as for inſtance, on baking, diſtilling, paper-making and bleaching, according to Chaptal's method. Other bookſellers have publiſhed in Leipzig, the great mart of German Literature, or at other places, various technological works, of which we ſhall notice a few, viz. EISELEN'S very uſeful "Anleitung zum Ziegelbrennen mit Torf, (Inſtructions for Burning Bricks with Turf): Baron Von MEITINGER'S "Vollſtändige Abhandlung über die Lohgärberey (Treatiſe on the Art of Tanning) in which he gives inſtructions how to uſe a ſtrong extract of tan combined with a little alum; and the "Grundriſs der

der Färbekunſt" (Elements of Dyeing), and "Magazin fur Färber," (Magazine for Dyers), by Hermſtädt the celebrated chemiſt.

SCHUMAN, the moſt diligent writer on commerce, began an "Encyclopædie der Handlungswiſſenſchaft (Commercial Encyclopædia), which is to contain every thing relating to the theory and practice of trade and manufactures. Several other Dictionaries of trade and manufactures, and Syſtems of Book-keeping made their appearance.

MATHEMATICS, MECHANICS, &c.

The "Grundlehren der Mechaniſchen Wiſſenſchaften, (Elements of Mechanics), by Profeſſor LANGDORF, of Erlangen, are ſufficiently recommended by the name of this profound mathematician and technologiſt. The "Handbuch der Mechanik," by IDE, of Göttingen, has a like claim to the attention of the mathematical public. The ſame may be ſaid of POPPE's "Ausführliche Geſchichte der Anwendung aller krummen Linien in Mechaniſchen Künſten, &c. (Hiſtory of the Application of Curve Lines in the Mechanic Arts and Architecture); as the author is already advantageouſly known by other mathematical works.

Profeſſor KRONKE, of Gieſſen, in his "Verſuch einer Theorie des Fuhrwerks, mit Anwendung auf den Straſſenbau, (Theory of Wheel-carriages, with application to the conſtruction of Roads), has treated that much neglected ſubject in a clear inſtructive manner on mathematical principles.

Profeſſor VEGA, of Vienna, who was lately unfortunately drowned in the Danube, publiſhed, a little before his death, beſides the ſecond volume of his Mathematical Lectures, a very uſeful ſtereotype edition of his "Tables of the New Weights and Meaſures in France, compared with thoſe uſed in Auſtria, and other Countries."

Of the aſtronomical works the following are deſerving of notice:—SCHROETER, of Lilienthal, the worthy rival of his countryman Herſchel, as an atttentive and intelligent obſerver of the heavens with moſt excellent inſtruments of his own conſtruction, added another volume to his "Selenotopographiſche Fragmente," (Selenotopographical Fragments), which enſure immortality to his name. The indefatigable aſtronomer BODE, of Berlin, favored the cultivators of the ſcience with an "Uranographia, ſeu Aſtrorum Deſcriptio, &c." Bode's Annals; the Vienna Aſtronomical Ephemerides, and, above all, the Monthly Correſpondence of the celebrated Baron Von ZACH, of Gotha, continued to communicate all new improvements and diſcoveries in the ſcience of aſtronomy.

A number of other elementary works were publiſhed on pure and mixed mathematics, aſtronomy, and mechanics, which it is not neceſſary here to enumerate, as they are chiefly only ſyllabus's and lecture-books of the profeſſors and teachers of the various branches of the ſcience, at the univerſities and ſchools.

POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, AND MILITARY SCIENCES.

As the Germanic empire is ſplit into a great number of parts, the governments and intereſts of which widely differ, it might ſeem probable that politics would be leſs attended to than in extenſive monarchies or republics; there is, however, always an abundant ſupply of productions in this department of literature. The modern philoſophy and the ſhock of the French revolution have given a new impulſe and intereſt to the cultivation both of political ſcience, and of whatever relates to the government of the various ſtates of Germany. This was again apparent at the Eaſter-fair. Several of the works there publiſhed, by writers more or leſs advantageouſly known, ſuch as BONSTETTEN's "Ueber die National Bildung," in two parts; and ZACHARIÆ's "Ueber die Erziehung des Menſchengeſchlechts durch den den Staat," (On the Education of the Human Race by the State); as likewiſe two publications relative to the connexion between Church and State, by GREILING and STEPHANI, two divines; the former of whom wrote more particularly for clergymen, and the latter for philoſophical ſtateſmen; are diſtinguiſhedby a higher tendency; and are moſtly founded upon general or abſtract principles. Of the ſame kind is the "Theorie der höhern Lehranſtalten.—Theory of the higher Order of Inſtitutions for public Inſtruction, by ERHARD, a philoſophical phyſician in Berlin. On the other hand, Paſtor GILLET, of that city, gives in his "Fragmenten zur Kenntniſs der Vorzeit, &c." Practical diſſertations, which are in part directed againſt the new theories of government and political economy, and partly contain

tain diſcuſſions on the meaſures hitherto purſued by governments.

The moſt important work that appeared upon political economy, properly ſo called, was "Ueber National Induſtrie, &c." (On National Induſtry and Political Economy,) by Profeſſor LÜDER, of Brunſwick; in which he follows and illuſtrates the principles of the celebrated Adam Smith. Another ſtatiſtical writer, Profeſſor NORRMANN, of Roſtock, publiſhed a treatiſe relative to the "Freyheit des Getraidehandels," (The Freedom of the Corn-trade), in which he maintains that it ſhould be left free and unreſtricted.

A number of other authors gave us their thoughts relative to the prevention of begging, inſurance-offices, and inſtitutions againſt loſſes by fire, and aſylums and proviſions for the infirm and poor.

In Bavaria, where the government at preſent encourages free inquiry, many diſcuſſions and pamphlets appeared for and againſt the eccleſiaſtical and political reforms lately introduced in that country. Much good effect is expected from Baron ARETIN's new journal, entitled "Der Genius von Baiern unter Max. IV." (The Genius of Bavaria under Maximilian IV.) In Saxony again ſeveral plans came forth for the encouragement of manufactures: and we find many very uſeful obſervations relative to polical economy in Bohemia, in the third volume of the "Staatswirthſchaftlichen Aufſätze in ſtrenger Beziehung auf Zeitumſtände und beſonders in Rückſicht auf Böhmen."—Theſe, as well as other ſimilar productions, will likewiſe be found intereſting and important by the ſtatiſtician. The ſame may be ſaid of ſome of the publications on the Peace of Luneville, which cauſed ſo many changes in the ſtate of Germany.

Notwithſtanding this peace might be expected to render the military ſciences leſs generally intereſting; yet there were not wanting cultivators of it, who gave to their productions the charm of novelty by a reference to recent events. Beſides the hiſtorical works, which we ſhall have occaſion to notice farther below, there appeared ſeveral good theoretical ones on Tactics, &c. One of the moſt important was Count ROCHEAYMON's (Aide-de-camp to the late Prince Henry of Pruſſia) "Introduction à l'Etude de l'Art de la Guerre," which was likewiſe publiſhed in German. The late VENTURINI, of Brunſwick, author of ſeveral eſteemed military productions, gave us a "Mathematiſches Syſtem der reinen Taktik" (Mathematical Syſtem of Tactics.)

Various publications likewiſe appeared on ſeparate parts of the military ſervice. Count DOHNA (formerly Aide-de-camp of the Pruſſian General Knobelſdorf, who gave an Account of the Campaign of the Pruſſians againſt France in 1794) furniſhed "Inſtruction für Commandeurs der Infanterie." (Inſtructions for Commanders of Infantry.) M. Von PAUMGARTEN, of Vienna, an "Abhandlung über den Dienſt der leichten Truppen im Felde" (Treatiſe on the Field-ſervice of Light Troops, founded on Practical Principles.) M. Von EWALD, of Sleſwig, author of ſeveral works on the uſe of light troops, wrote "Vom Dienſt im Felde für Unter-officiere der Infanterie, &c." in which he gives inſtructions to ſubaltern officers relative to field-ſervice, and to ſuch perſons unacquainted with the military art, who on ſudden emergencies are appointed to guard the coaſts or paſſes with new inexperienced levies.—The Journal entitled the "New Bellona," like the older one of the ſame name, contains contributions towards military hiſtory, and the improvement of the art of war.

GEOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, AND TRAVELS.

Beſides Baron Von ZACH's "Monatliche Correſpondenz für die Erd-und Himmelſkunde" (Monthly Correſpondence, &c.); which, however, is more devoted to aſtronomy and mathematics than to ſtatiſtics and political geography;—the "Geographiſche Ephemeriden," publiſhed by BERTUCH and GASPARI, of Weimar, continue to communicate to the friends of theſe ſciences every thing new relative to them in Germany and other countries. Theſe Geographical Ephemerides are diſtinguiſhed for early intelligence, as the editors have regular correſpondents in London, Paris, Peterſburg, and other places.—The moſt formidable rival of this Journal is that publiſhed at Vienna, by Baron LICHTENSTERN, and entitled an "Archiv fur Geographie und Statiſtiks," (Geographical and Statiſtical Magazine); in which we meet with many inſtructive articles relative

relative to the preſent ſtate of the Auſtrian dominions.—Still, however, GASPARI's "Ephemeriden" continue to have as extenſive a circulation as ever; and indeed it would be difficult to furniſh as much letter-preſs and ſuch good prints and maps at ſo moderate a price as, from peculiar circumſtances, the publiſhers of it are enabled to do.—Various collections are likewiſe publiſhed of voyages and travels; in which either tranſlations of the whole, or abridgments, of all new foreign works of Geography and Travels are ſpeedily circulated —The Germans cultivate with equal ardor the geography of their own country; and a number of their moſt intelligent literati and philoſophers are eagerly traverſing every quarter of the globe in queſt of knowledge; ſo that every year brings forth many valuable volumes, containing the reſults of their labours and enquiries.

At the Eaſter-fair many topographies appeared of various parts of Germany, eſpecially of thoſe which formed part of the indemnities. FISCHER, of Dreſden, whoſe Travels in Spain have been tranſlated into Engliſh, favoured the public with a "Gemälde von Madrit," (Picture of Madrid); a variegated ſeries of charming ſketches, to which the author intends ſhortly to add, as a companion, a ſimilar "Picture of Valentia."

After all that has of late been written reſpecting France, much that is new and attractive will be found in the "Bruchſtücke einer Reiſe durch Frankreich," (Fragments of Travels in France) by ARNDT, who talks to the public with the ſame unaffected ſimplicity and ſincerity that diſtinguiſhes his converſation with his friends; as is already known from his Travels through Germany and Italy.—GERNING, Secretary of Legation at Frankfort on the Mayne, gave us a new "Tour through Italy," which contains much intereſting matter: and an anonymous author (an officer in the French army) "Briefe über Italien in den J. 1798-9," (Letters on Italy in the Years 1798-9), which are important on account of the intereſting period to which they relate, and are likewiſe on the whole written in an agreeable ſtyle. DROYSENS "Bemerkungen auf einer Reiſe durch Holland, &c." (Obſervations during a Tour through Holland and Part of France) will be particularly acceptable to the friends of natural hiſtory and phyſics. Madame BERNARD (now Madame DOHMEYER) deſcribed her "Journey through England and Portugal, in a Series of pleaſing Letters to a Friend."—GEORGI continued his "Beſchreibung des Ruſſiſchen Reichs" (Deſcription of the Ruſſian Empire); STORCH his "Hiſtorico-ſtatiſtical Picture" of the ſame country; and GEISSLER, engraver in Leipzig, who, as draughtſman, accompanied Pallas in his travels, publiſhed ſome additional numbers of his "Sitten, Gebräuche, und Kleidungen der Ruſſen in S. Peterſburg."—Manners, Cuſtoms, and Dreſſes of the Ruſſians in Peterſburg, with Deſcriptions and Explanations, by Dr. GRUBER.—A continuation likewiſe appeared of HARQUET's "Abbildung und Beſchreibung der Südweſt und Oeſtlichen Slaven" (Delineation and Deſcription of the Southweſt and Eaſtern Sclavonians); not to mention many other ſimilar works of leſs importance.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

We find the two ſciences of hiſtory and geography joined together in BREDOW's "Unterſuchungen über die alte Geſchichte, Geographie, und Chronologie," the 2d number of which has appeared, containing abridgments of, and remarks upon, GOSSELIN's Reſearches, relative to the weſt and eaſt coaſt of Africa—Major RENNEL's Geography of Herodotus, and Dr. VINCENT's Periplus, &c. with 12 maps.

The learned philologiſt KOLE, has likewiſe given us a valuable "Verſuch einer Darſtellung der Phyſiſchen Geographie der Alten, (Eſſay of a View of the General Phyſical Geography of the Ancients), the materials of which are drawn immediately from the original ſources. The hiſtory of ancient nations and heroes, likewiſe found ſome excellent cultivators.

Mr. Von BERNWITZ gave us the firſt volume of a well-written "Life of Hannibal;" and beſides the ſecond volume of "Sparta, ein Verſuch zur Aufklärung der Geſchichte und Verfaſſung dieſes Staats" (Elucidation of the Hiſtory and Conſtitution of Sparta), by Profeſſor MANSO, of Breſlau, there appeared, from the pen of Profeſſor SCHULZE, of Gotha, a very inſtructive work, intitled "Kampf der Ariſtokratie und Demokratie in Rom" (Conteſt betwixt Ariſtocracy and Democracy in Rome; or, Hiſtory of the Romans,

Romans, from the Expulſion of the Kings to the Election of the firſt Plebeian Conſuls.) Both theſe publications, the authors of which have drawn their information from original ſources, are well calculated to give the reader a correct knowledge of the ancient democracies, which they exhibit in a true, though not always in a very ſplendid, point of view.

The diligent HUBELER has finiſhed his "Compendium of Univerſal Hiſtory," the fifth volume of which made its appearance at the Eaſter-fair.

Profeſſor EICHHORN, of Göttingen, gave us a conciſe "Hiſtory of the Three laſt Centuries;" and the Rev. Mr. BAUER, a "Popular View of the Hiſtory of the Eighteenth Century."

Of the wars of the latter century, beſides that of the French Revolution, the Seven Year's War employed the pens of ſeveral writers. Much important information may be found in the "Charakteriſtik der wichtigſten Ereigniſſe des Siebenjährigen Krieges, &c." (Characteriſtics of the Principal Events of the Seven Year's War). The author narrates the cauſes and events, as an eye-witneſs, and frequently repreſents Frederic the Great as leſs great than he has generally been deſcribed.

Of the hiſtorical works relative to the war of the French Revolution, the following is moſt worthy of notice:—"Kritiſche Geſchichte der Operationen, &c." (Critical Hiſtory of the Operations of the Engliſh for the Defence of Holland, in the Years 1794-5), by M. Von PORBECK.

POSSELT began a Dictionary of the French Revolution, in which he gives biographical memoirs, enriched with many new anecdotes of the moſt eminent men who acted a conſpicuous part during that period.

Several intereſting contributions towards the Hiſtory of Germany made their appearance:—MILBILER, to whom the public are indebted for a continuation of the late Mr. SCHMIDT's claſſical Hiſtory of the Germans, furniſhed a "Kurzgefaſſte Geſchichte der Deutſchen Nation, &c." (Compendious Hiſtory of the German Nation), in which he particularly treats of the ſtate of literature, and the arts, and of their influence on the national character.

SARTORIUS, of Göttingen, publiſhed the firſt volume of a "Geſchichte des Hanſeatiſchen Bundes und Handels, (Hiſtory of the Hanſeatic League) a work equally recommendable for ſtyle, compoſition, and diligent reſearch. VOIGTET's "Geſchichte des Deutſchen Reichs unter Otto dem Groſſen, (Hiſtory of the German Empire under Otho the Great), is drawn with exemplary accuracy from original documents. An anonymous author publiſhed a "Geſchichte des Privatlebens der Deutſchen Fürſten," containing ſome curious information relative to the private life of the German princes.

A tranſlation of the celebrated SUHMS "Hiſtory of Denmark" was publiſhed by GRÆTER, whoſe intimate acquaintance with northern antiquities well qualified him for ſuch a taſk.

Profeſſor SCHLŒZER, of Göttingen, contributed towards facilitating the ſtudy of Ruſſian Hiſtory, by publiſhing an edition of "Neſtor's Annals," in the original Sclavonian, together with a German Verſion, explanatory notes, &c. By what means Profeſſor Schlözer was enabled to purſue with ſo much ſucceſs the ſtudy of Ruſſian hiſtory and antiquities, he has himſelf told us in the firſt volume of his "Oeffentlichen und Privatleben," (Public and Private Life), during his reſidence in Ruſſia, from the years 1761 to 1765:—a work highly intereſting to philologiſts and hiſtorical inquirers, eſpecially thoſe who wiſh to obtain a more accurate knowledge of Ruſſia during that period. We here meet with many new anecdotes of the late Empreſs Catharine II. Equally intereſting with reſpect to the hiſtory of later years are the "Denkwürdigkeiten ſeines Lebens," or (Memoirs of WEICKARD, the celebrated phyſician. Theſe memoirs were not intended to be laid before the public till after the deceaſe of the writer, and are diſtinguiſhed by a ſtill greater degree of freedom and unreſervedneſs than the Autobiography formerly publiſhed by him, and which did not reach down to ſo late a period.

SCHLICHTEGROLL continued to give in his Necrology, memoirs of eminent perſons lately deceaſed.

PHILOLOGY AND CLASSICS.

In the preceding ſection we mentioned ſome hiſtorical works, which may ſerve alſo to elucidate ancient claſſical authors. We here ſubjoin ſome others more intimately connected with them.

HEYNE, of Göttingen, gives in the 5th

5th of volume of his "Opuſcula Academica," new editions of his Explanations of the Pictures of the two Philoſtrati, and of the Statue of Calliſtratus, and of his "Beyträge zur Geſchichte der Kunſt, (Contributions to the Hiſtory of Art in Greece and Italy.)

HERMANN, a pupil of Heyne, now at Berlin, who in ſeveral works has treated mythology according to his maſter's ideas, publiſhed an "Auszug aus ſeiner Mythologie der Griechen," (Extract from his Mythology of the Greeks), together with an Eſſay on the moſt Ancient Calendars," wherein he follows Dornedden, now one of the librarians of the Univerſity of Göttingen, who explains the Grecian Mythology by that of the Egyptians.

The indefatigable WIELAND, ſtill in his advanced years, employed about the Greeks, has brought out his 4th volume of the "Attic Muſeum, where we find tranſlated by him Æſchylus's Perſæ, in verſe, and Xenophon's Sympoſium, as alſo Demoſthenes' Olinthic Orations, by JACOB, of Gotha, who alſo publiſhed the 9th volume of his Anthologia Græca.

Under the title "Attiſche Analecten," we find leſſer poems, by Attic bards.

The Fair was alſo richly ſupplied with editions, tranſlations, and elucidations, of Greek authors, particularly of the poets. Among theſe we diſtinguiſh HEYNE's long-expected edition of Homer, "Homeri Carmina cum brevi Adnotatione; accedunt variæ Lectiones et Obſervationes veterum Grammaticorum cum noſtræ Ætatis Critica, &c." Eight large octavo volumes, with beautiful illuſtrative engravings; and likewiſe a cheaper edition.

"Ariſtotelis Ars Poetica, cum Commentariis HERMANNI. Of this let it ſuffice to mention that the Commentator is the ſame who has ſo admirably elucidated the metre and verſification of the ancients, and ſeveral of their poets. The works is tranſlated into German, by M. VALETT, in Kiel.

HEINDORF, in Berlin, has given a critical edition with ſucceſsful amendments of four dialogues of Plato, viz. Lyſis, Charmides, Hippias major, and Phædrus.

Xenophon has furniſhed employment for ſeveral of the German philologiſts. WEISKE has publiſhed the 5th volume of his edition of that author.

LANGE, of Halle, has given ſome good annotations with the new edition of the Sympoſium: BECKER of the ſame Univerſity tranſlates and explains the "Expedition of Cyrus," and the "Retreat of the Ten Thouſand."

The firſt volume of an edition of Antoninus, in the original Greek, with critical annotations, was given by SCHULZE, now Profeſſor in Kiel, who had already given a tranſlation of that author.

As to Virgils and Ovids, the harveſt was not conſiderable. A certain HORN has tranſlated Seneca's Thyeſtes, with notes, and an introduction on the nature of this tragedy, according to the rules of the modern German ſchool.

The complete edition of all "Tully's Orations," has been continued by BECK. HULSEMAN tranſlated his book "De Legibus," ſubjoining annotations.

The Second Part of GIERIG's edition of Pliny's Letters, is performed with the ſame diligence and judgment as the firſt.

We have further to notice ſome miſcellaneous collections. Beſides the fifth volume of the above-mentioned "Opuſcula Academica," by HEYNE. WOLF, at Halle, edited "Miſcellanea maximam Partem Litteraria," containing illuſtrations of various paſſages of Tacitus, Suetonius, Plato, &c. The German articles in this collection treat of the origin of ſacrifices, Plato's Sympoſium, the mention of Somnambuliſm in ancient authors, &c.

To the friend of philology a moſt welcome publication will be the "Continuation of the Commentarii," by a Philological Society at Leipſic, and the new edition of "Fabricii Bibliotheca Græca," by Profeſſor HARLES, of Erlangen.

In a Leipſic edition, of the "Tales and Fables of the Perſian Poet Nizami," from the Aſiatic Miſcellany, a manuſcript in Berlin, has been conſulted, but not with diſcernment.

Much more than the title promiſes is performed by the diligent inquirer of antiquity and languages, Herr von MURR, of Nuremberg, in his "Litteræ Patentes Imperatoris Sinarum Kang-hi Sinice et Latine, cum Interpretatione R. P. IGNATII KŒGLERI, &c. for here we find not only much information on the Chineſe language and literature, but alſo an account of the Jeſuits' Miſſion in China, from 1765 to 1800, &c.

Much more copious was the proviſion

ſion of Grammars, Dictionaries, and Chreſtomathies for the living languages of Europe, eſpecially the Engliſh, French, and Italian. With reſpect to the German, we have to remark, that Profeſſor HEYNATZ, of Frankfort, on the Oder, who, after Adelung, paſſes for one of thoſe who poſſeſs the greateſt knowledge of the language, has begun to publiſh "Neue Beytræge zur Verbeſſerung der Teutſchen Sprache," (New Materials for improving the German Tongue).

POEMS AND DRAMATIC WORKS.

The German "Muſen Almanachs" uſually appear in the catalogue for Michaelmas againſt the enſuing year. Some that were too late were not announced till the Eaſter-fair. Such was that of VERMEHREN, in Jena, moſt of the articles in which are furniſhed by the poets of the new ſchool of Schlegel, whoſe ſonnets are tinctured with myſtic philoſophy;—another from Leipzic, and a third from Vienna. Of theſe the eſſays of young poets make a great part. Several other collections of poetical productions have been continued, ſuch as thoſe of the late BLUMAUER and BÜRGER, ſeveral of whoſe admired ballads have been tranſlated into Engliſh; of the old, blind, and yet ſo chearful, PFEFFEL, one of the happieſt fabuliſts of our age; of VOSS, eſteemed by different claſſes of readers for his Idyls and his tranſlations of Homer; and of the tender ſentimental poeteſs, SOPHIA MEREAU.

The following are not ſo well known, being bards newly ſtepping forward with editions of their works: BAHRING, CUNO, WOLDEKE, UFFO VON WILDINGEN, WILL, and a CHARLOTTE VON FINK.

A number of writers continue to vie with each other in tranſlating Oſſian's Poems, while the learned antiquarians are diſputing about the authenticity of them. The tranſlators of Shakeſpear ſucceeded ſtill better. Of theſe there has appeared a proſe tranſlation by ESCHENBURG, begun by WIELAND: a poetic one by SCHLEGEL, ſenior. Othello has been tranſlated afreſh by L. SCHUBART. SCHILLER, who, among our contemporaries, approaches the neareſt to Shakeſpear, and who lately prepared his Macbeth for the German ſtage, gave a new edition of his Don Carlos.

We look in vain for KOTZEBUE's name this year; but IFFLAND has given the nineteenth volume of his Dramatic Works.

HUTTENBERG, leſs known, has produced the third volume of his theatrical pieces.

RAMBACH'S "Beytrag zur Teutſchen Bühne," (Contributions to the German Theatre), partly from the French, was received with approbation.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES

conſiſted of about 300 articles: very few of whoſe authors are known. AUGUSTUS LAFONTAINE, whom, for a long time, we are not accuſtomed to miſs, and who may always depend on approbation, eſpecially from the fair ſex, notwithſtanding the enmity of the new ſchool, has given the ninth and tenth volume of his "Familien Geſchichte," (Family Tales), or "Henriette Bettmann, ein Gemälde Schœner Herzen," (Picture of Good Hearts).

Of the other novels and tales, the following have been received with approbation by the public: "Die Verwandten," (The Relations); the "Erzählungen," (Tales), by HUBER; thoſe of EBERHARD, the above mentions SCHULZE, of Dreſden, and ſome anonymous writers, who ſtyle themſelves the authors of the novels "Der Grauen Mappe," of Don Carlos, and of Heliodora: theſe diſtinguiſh themſelves among the herd of their rivals, partly by happy invention, and partly by wit and humor. A veteran in this claſs, F. J. HERMES, at Breſlau, author of a very moral, much-read, romance of ſix volumes, who could never conceal himſelf in the later works which he publiſhed without his real name, has now given a new romance, "Verheimlichung und Eil," (Myſtery and Haſte), in his well known manner. Other novel-writers, liked by a certain claſs of readers, ſuch as Cramer, Scheling, and others, have not failed to come forth. Several writers continue to tranſlate French, Engliſh, and Spaniſh, romances, but theſe are but a ſmall addition to the multitude of originals which for ſome time have had their particular journals: one at Berlin, the other at Penig. Thoſe who contribute to the former are, for the moſt part, unknown, but they have many readers of all claſſes. The latter is compoſed by the partizans of the new ſchool; they require a particular claſs of readers, which, to all appearance, is not very numerous, ſo that the con-

continuation of theſe journals and the multitude of romances can only be explained by the number of reading-rooms and circulating libraries, which buy up every thing that bears the name of romance.

HISTORY OF LITERATURE, REVIEWS, AND MISCELLANIES.

We have already noticed, in ſome of our former Retroſpects, the "Geſchichte der Künſte und Wiſſenſchaften ſeit der Wiederherſtellung derſelben bis an des Ende des 18 ten Jahrhunderts," (Hiſtory of Arts and Sciences, from the Time of their Revival to the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century), publiſhed at Göttingen, where the uſeful and copious Univerſity library furniſhes much aſſiſtance towards the proper execution of ſuch a work. This hiſtory was formerly edited by Profeſſor EICHHORN, but is now under the ſuperintendance of Profeſſor HEEREN. Two continuations of it were publiſhed at this fair, viz. a ſecond volume of the "Geſchichte der Phyſik," (Hiſtory of Phyſics), by Profeſſor FISCHER, of Jena; and a ſecond volume of the "Geſchichte der Poeſie und Beredſamkeit," (Hiſtory of Poetry and Eloquence), by Profeſſor BEUTERWECK, of Göttingen; and a firſt volume of the "Geſchichte der Schrifterklärung," (Hiſtory of Biblical Criticiſm), by Dr. MEYER, of Göttingen. The Rev. Mr. BUSCH, paſtor of Arnſtadt, author of a "Handbuch der Erfindungen," (Manual of Inventions), of which a third edition has already made its appearance, has for the laſt ſix years been furniſhing contributions towards the lateſt hiſtory of arts and literature in his "Almanach der Fortſchritten der neueſten Entdeckungen und Erfindungen in Wiſchenchaften, Künſten, Manufacturen und Handwerken," (Almanack of the Progreſs of the neweſt Diſcoveries and Inventions in Arts, Manufactures, &c). which however excluded the ſpeculative and poſitive ſciences. This deficiency has, however, been lately ſupplied by Profeſſor BELLERMANN, of Erfurt, by the publication of a ſimilar almanack for theſe ſciences; ſo that a ſufficient proviſion is now made for both. Both theſe almanacks comprehend the literature of Germany, and likewiſe of other countries. Beſides theſe contributions to the hiſtory of literature in general, ſeveral publications appeared on the literary hiſtory of particular countries, giving either general views or accounts of the authors and inſtitutions for the promotion of ſcience and the arts. The diligent Profeſſor MEUSEL, of Erlangen, beſides a new volume of his "Bibliotheca Hiſtorica," continued his "Jetztlebendes gelehrtes Deutchland," (Memoirs of living German Authors), and publiſhed the commencement of a "Lexicon der verſtorbenen Schriftſteller Deutſchlands von 1750 bis 1800," (Biographical Dictionary of deceaſed German Authors from the Year 1750 to 1800). Other writers have been employed upon ſimilar works, limited to ſingle provinces of Germany.

In the "Ephemeriden der Italieniſchen Literatur, Geſetzgebung und Kunſt," (Ephemerides of Italian Literature, &c.) of which four numbers have been annually publiſhed ſince 1800, M. WISMAYR, of Straſburgh, has continued not only to introduce to the acquaintance of his countrymen the neweſt Italian publications, but likewiſe to inform them of the preſent ſtate of literature and the arts, and with whatever may contribute towards a more intimate knowledge of the country. There are a number of ſimilar journals for ſingle countries, ſuch as "London and Paris," with caricatures. The "Hanſeatic Magazine," and many other periodical publications for ſingle provinces or cities, were likewiſe continued: and the number of the journals devoted to foreign countries was increaſed by a "Zeitſchrift für Ungern," (A Journal for Hungary); a Swediſh Muſeum, and "Miſzellen der Ruſſiſchen und Mogoliſchen Literatur," or, Miſcellany relative to Ruſſian and Mogolian Literature.)

Criticiſm promulgates her deciſions in a great variety of journals; every literary faction has its own, in which we are aſſured that their own works are excellent, and thoſe of their opponents wretched productions. Such undertakings, however, ſeldom laſt long, if their partiality becomes too glaring. The moſt eſteemed reviews are, the "Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung," of Jena. The plan of it comprehends every branch of literature, arts, and ſciences. It has now exiſted for more than twenty years: but during the laſt three or four years, has loſt much of its authority and value; as it has been found to give very partial and unſatisfactory

criticiſms, eſpecially in the department of polite literature.

"The Allgemeine Deutſche Bibliothek" has exiſted for more than forty years, and during the whole of that period been under the direction of Mr. Nicolai, bookſeller, in Berlin, a man of conſiderable rank in the Republic of Letters. During its long duration, it has not always been of equal value: but for the laſt two years has again riſen conſiderably in reputation. In the two laſt-mentioned journals, the criticiſms are anonymous, and the names of the contributors are carefully concealed.

In the "Gelehrte Zeitung," of Erfurt, on the contrary, the Reviewers ſign their names to the articles they write. Perhaps it may be owing to this, that in many caſes they ſhew too much lenity.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

POLITICS.

THIS is the grand ſubject which principally intereſts the minds of men in the United States of America. The form of the Government, the habits of the people, and the wonderful revolutionary events which have occurred, both in America and Europe, within the memory of the preſent generation, ſerve to fix their attention more ſtrongly on this object, and to make it dear to their hearts.

Comparatively, the few laſt months have paſſed away in remarkable tranquillity. The general aſcendency acquired by the Republican over the Federal party ſeems to have extinguiſhed much of that animoſity which might have been expected to prevail if the contentions had been maintained with nearly equal numbers. The large, unſhaken, and augmented majorities in favour of the Republican intereſt, exhibited at moſt of the late elections, evince a deciſion among the people concerning their political ſentiments which does not appear likely to be ſpeedily reverſed.

The moſt fruitful ſource of altercation among the parties, for the laſt ſix months, has been the proceedings of the national legiſlature and executive, on the ſubject of the diſpute with Spain, concerning New Orleans. The ſudden withholding of the right of depoſit at that place, which had been ſolemnly ſtipulated by treaty, created a ſtrong ſenſation in the minds of the people of the United States. A doubt, however, early aroſe whether this unwarrantable act originated from the Intendant of Louiſiana, or from the Spaniſh court. While this queſtion remained undecided, the Government of the United States deemed it more adviſable to attempt a ſettlement of the difference by negociation, than abruptly to adopt forcible meaſures which might lead to war. They therefore determined to take ſuch precautionary and preparatory ſteps as would provide againſt the worſt, and at the ſame time to open a negociation.

But the Oppoſition, obſerving the popularity of the economical and other ſalutary reforms undertaken by the preſent adminiſtration, and deſpairing of all means but a foreign war to unhinge a ſyſtem reſting upon ſo deep a foundation, employed every means in their power to precipitate the nation into hoſtilities with Spain. For this purpoſe the diſcontents and murmurs of the people of the Weſtern States, more immediately ſuffering the inconveniences and privations reſulting from the ſuſpenſion of the depoſit at New Orleans, were warmly cheriſhed and encouraged; and hints of no equivocal meaning were induſtriouſly thrown out, that they ought themſelves, without waiting for the concurrence or authority of the Government, to provide a remedy, and that a hoſtile one, for the exiſting reſtriction on their trade. Theſe ſuggeſtions, though well calculated to gratify the feelings of the moment, obtained no ſucceſs. The Weſtern States, ſtrongly attached to the adminiſtration, to republican principles, to the authority of the conſtitution, to law and to order, refuſed to liſten to propoſitions ſo deſtructive to every thing that freemen hold moſt dear. Thus the affair was quietly left to the operation of the remonſtrances which the Government had early tranſmitted to the court of Madrid.

At length the order of the King of Spain arrived, the conduct of the Intendant was diſavowed, and the right of depoſit entirely reſtored. Thus the buſineſs was terminated with much more diſpatch than could poſſibly have been done by any arrangement of violent meaſures, and without any breach of the good underſtanding between the two nations.

The

The efforts of the Federaliſts to involve the United States in the calamities of war, were, on this occaſion, prompt, bold, and perſevering. Their diſappointment indicates a degree of good ſenſe, moderation and reflection, in the great body of the people which does them much honour, and which, unfortunately for mankind, is not always diſplayed by nations when their paſſions are rouzed by a ſenſe of injury.

It will not appear ſurpriſing that this diſpute with Spain was the grand topic of diſcuſſion in the newſpapers, and of debate in the national legiſlature, for ſeveral months. During this agitation a pamphlet appeared under very ſingular circumſtances, intitled "An Adreſs to the Government of the United States on the ceſſion of Louiſiana to the French; and on the late breach of treaty by the Spaniards: including the tranſlation of a Memorial on the war of St. Domingo, and the ceſſion of the Miſſiſſippi to France, drawn up by a French Counſellor of State." The object of this Pamphlet was doubtleſs to increaſe the exiſting ferment, and to impel the nation to violent meaſures. By many it was conſidered to be a ſpurious performance; as the original, of which it purports to be a tranſlation, though preſſingly called for by the public, was never produced or referred to in any ſatisfactory manner. The ſame author ſoon afterwards, and probably with ſimilar intentions, publiſhed "Monroe's Embaſſy; or, the Conduct of the Government in relation to our Claims to the Navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, conſidered; by the Author of an Addreſs to the Government of the United States, &c."

From the political diſcuſſions of party-newſpapers and party-pamphlets, which are ſo apt to be blended with heat and animoſity, we turn with great pleaſure to the "Political Writings of JOHN DICKINSON, eſq. late Preſident of the State of Delaware and of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania;" in two vols. octavo. This venerable ſtateſman and patriot has been long known both in Europe and America as an able writer and moſt eloquent orator. He is generally conſidered as the individual, who, more properly than any other, may be pronounced to have laid the foundation of the American Revolution; the conſequences of which in reſpect to Great Britain and the United States undoubtedly have been of great importance, and, if allowed to have had any material effect towards producing the Revolution in France, muſt be conſidered as having been infinitely momentous. Mr. Dickinſon, under the ſignature of a "*Penn-ſylvania Farmer*," diſcuſſed the conteſted claims of the mother-country and the colonies with ſo much force of argument, and ſo much faſcination of eloquence, as to make a deep impreſſion on his countrymen, and to prepare their minds to reſiſt encroachments to the laſt extremity. We find his name intimately connected with ſome of the moſt important circumſtances of the Revolution, and his opinions treated with the utmoſt deference and reſpect.

The firſt article in theſe volumes is a ſpeech before the Houſe of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, on a queſtion reſpecting the change of the provincial government from proprietary to royal, which was delivered in the year 1764. This ſpeech acquired great popularity on the occaſion which produced it, when the minds of men, agitated by the queſtions, were eagerly turned to the ſubject. But even now, at the diſtance of nearly forty years, when our minds are totally unconcerned with the local and temporary feelings which then prevailed, we cannot but acknowledge that the admiration of the public, which the author moſt ſignally enjoyed at that time, ſeems to have been well merited by the mildneſs, elegance, dignity, and ſerene wiſdom, which pervade any part of this oration.

The ſecond article is a Letter, in which the impolicy of the Stamp-act, which formed a memorable point in the hiſtory of the differences between the mother-country and the colonies, is ſtated and diſcuſſed with great ſpirit, force, and elegance.

The reſolutions adopted by the firſt Congreſs of the American Colonies, which was aſſembled in the city of New York, in the year 1765, were drawn up by Mr. Dickinſon, and are preſented as one of the articles of this collection; they afford proof of the ſame energy and elegance of mind which diſtinguiſh the preceding performances.

In the year 1766, the Colony of Barbadoes preſented a petition to the Britiſh Legiſlature againſt the Stamp-act. In this paper the petitioners profeſs the unlimited and conſcientious ſubmiſſion to the authority, and the moſt perfect reliance on the juſtice, wiſdom and clemency of their ſovereign. They take occaſion to condemn what they denominate the rebellious ſpirit of the Continental Colonies, diſplayed on the ſame account, and diſclaim every mode of redreſs but petition, ſubmiſſion and entreaty. This petition, couched in terms of ſo much ſcurrility and poverty of ſpirit, afforded

afforded Mr. Dickinſon an opportunity of placing the American claims on what he conceived to be their proper footing; and we have here a very maſterly defence of the rights of his countrymen on the ſubject of taxation. The weakneſs and inconſiſtency, as well as the obſequiouſneſs of the petitioners, are pointed out with great force of argument and propriety of illuſtration.

But the Farmer's Letters muſt be conſidered as the moſt important article in this collection, and that on which the diſtinguiſhed reputation of Mr. Dickinſon was principally erected. They were publiſhed in 1767, and were read with great intereſt both in Great Britain and in the American Colonies. In theſe celebrated letters, the author appears on the liſt of the moſt eloquent advocates and moſt powerful promoters of the Revolution. After the much wider expanſion of the doctrines maintained in theſe letters, which later times have exhibited, it is ſurely high praiſe of them to aſſert that they ſtill retain a larger portion of the intereſt which they originally poſſeſſed.

The "Eſſay on the Unconſtitutional Power of Great Britain over her Colonies," which ſtands next in order after the Farmer's Letters, may be ſaid to contain, in conjunction with them, nearly all the more weighty of the learned and intereſting topics which that memorable controverſy brought into view.

The "Addreſs of Congreſs to the Inhabitants of Quebec," came from the pen of Mr. Dickinſon, and holds a place in this collection. It abounds in fine ſpecimens of the ſpirited, graceful, elegant, and perſuaſive manner, which diſtinguiſhes all his writings. The petition of the ſame body to the king was likewiſe draughted by Mr. Dickinſon, and fully deſerves the warm encomiums pronounced on it by Mr. Belſham.

The "Declaration of Congreſs," on the 6th July, 1775, at a moſt momentous period of the American Revolution, when the dangers were impending on every ſide which "tried men's ſouls," is alſo placed in this collection as proceeding from the pen of Mr. Dickinſon. It is an oration delivered at the bar of the civilized world, at an aweful moment pregnant with events of the higheſt intereſt, in defence of an enlightened and magnanimous people. The energy, dignity and ſublimity of the orator in no degree fell ſhort of the magnitude of the cauſe, and the auguſt character of the audience.

By way of repelling the charge of prejudice in favour of France, and of enmity to Great Britain, in one of the lateſt of Mr. Dickenſon's performances, under the ſignature of Fabius, he expreſſes himſelf in the following terms which cannot but be acceptable to every true Briton.

"What real American can deſire the deſolation of that land, the birth place of heroes, patriots, ſages, and ſaints—from which we have derived the blood that circulates in our arteries and veins—from which we have received the very current of our thoughts—a land, whoſe meads, hills, and ſtreams, point out the ſpots where her gallant ſons met death, face to face, for LIBERTY—a land, whoſe kind-hearted nobles, in every charter, wrenched, in atteſtation of their freedoms, from the gripe of tyranny, inſerted clauſes in favour of the Commons, while the nobles of ſome other countries, after involving the people in their ſelfiſh quarrels, pretended to be leagues for public good, left them naked to injuries, and made ſplendid bargains with their monarchs for themſelves. The after-reckoning ſoon followed; their provoked kings broke in upon them; in diſmay they cried out for help, but experienced the holy power of that eternal truth, that *they who are falſe to others, are falſe to themſelves.* There was no help.

"To this difference of behaviour, the nobles of Britain, at this day, in a great meaſure, owe that portion of freedom in which they partake with the people, when the nobles of ſome other countries are —what I wiſh to forget. *So much wiſer and better is it to communicate than to monopolize thoſe things in which all ought to ſhare.*

"Another praiſe is due to Britain, for the purity of her tribunals in the adminiſtration of juſtice. The hiſtory of mankind, as far as I am acquainted with it, does not afford an inſtance where the ſtream has flowed ſo clear, for ſuch a length of time. Power or faction has not been able to pollute it. The poor and the rich, the labourer and the nobleman, have equal rights to the wholeſome draughts. There even peers are blameleſs."

Such as are anxious to trace the courſe of the American Revolution, the patriotic, and the admirers of elogium, will all find much to amuſe and pleaſe them in the peruſal of theſe elegant volumes.

Under the head of politics may be mentioned "The Hiſtory of the Adminiſtration of John Adams, late Preſident of the United States, by J. WOOD"; for it cannot with any propriety be conſidered among

among hiſtorical compoſitions. This vile and ſcurrilous performance, equally execrated by all parties, was compiled of newſpaper ſcraps, of anonymous ſlander and falſehood from all ſources, and was dreſſed up by the infamous author merely for the purpoſe of turning a penny.

As connected with the above, we mention "A Narrative of the Suppreſſion, by Col. Burr, of the Hiſtory of the Adminiſtration of John Adams," &c.

This ſingular pamphlet was deſigned to unravel what the author conſiders as a very ſuſpicious kind of proceeding in the conduct of Col. Burr, Vice Preſident of the United States.

The "Addreſs to the People of the United States, on the Policy of maintaining a Permanent Navy," is an ingenious and neatly-written performance.

The author deſcribes with ſpirit the beneficial effects of commerce, in meliorating the condition of mankind, and enlarging the ſphere of their activity and enjoyments. He regards as pleaſing but deluſive dreams the opinions of thoſe philoſophers who wiſh to bring back ſociety to that primitive ſtate in which men were huſbandmen and tillers of the earth. And he aſſerts that theſe periods of ſociety, in which commerce and the arts were little known, were diſtinguiſhed either for the fierceneſs of foreign and domeſtic contentions, or for the ignorance and barbariſm into which men were generally ſunk. And as the ſituation and diſpoſitions of the people of the United States powerfully impel them to the cultivation of commerce and the arts, he thinks a navy indiſpenſable to the protection and ſecurity of theſe objects.

Mr. EMERSON's "Oration on the 4th of July," the anniverſary of American Independence, exhibits the topics commonly dwelt upon on ſuch occaſions, without deviating into any of the regions of novelty or imagination.

The language of Mr. Emerſon is tolerably neat, natural, and perſpicuous.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

"The Medical Repoſitory, and Review of American Publications on Medicine, Surgery, and the auxiliary branches of Philoſophy," which has obtained ſo extenſive a circulation in the United States, and frequently finds its way to different parts of Europe, is ſtill proſecuted with the ſame diligence, zeal, and abilities by which it has been always diſtinguiſhed. The number of contributions to it from all parts of the United States on ſubjects of Practical Medicine, Surgery, &c. as well as on Chemiſtry, Natural Hiſtory, &c. is very large, reſpectable, and conſtantly growing. In the courſe of the late ſpring, the editors were expected to complete the ſixth volume of the work, which is ſtill publiſhed as formerly in quarterly numbers.

Profeſſor Barton's "Collections for an Eſſay towards a Materia Medica of the United States," is a ſecond and improved edition of an excellent work which that learned Phyſician and Naturaliſt publiſhed ſome years ago. This ſecond edition is enriched by a number of valuable notes at the bottom of the page. The author has likewiſe added an appendix, which contains, beſides nearly all the remarks included in the appendix of the former edition, a large portion of intereſting matter, much of it of a practical kind, which had no place in the original publications.

"Quincy's Lexicon Phyſico-Medicum improved," is a new American edition of Dr. Quincy's Lexicon, which has been long known to medical gentlemen, and poſſeſſes a conſiderable circulation, eſpecially among the ſtudents of medicine. In this new edition a great number of obſolete and uſeleſs terms are expunged. In the place of theſe, a number of new articles are introduced, intended to exhibit a view of modern diſcoveries and improvements, and to render the work better accommodated to the preſent ſtate of medical opinions and practice.

"The Proximate cauſe of Diſeaſe," by Dr. MACE, is a theoretical performance of ſome ingenuity, which purports to be an induction from the laws of animated nature. It contains an examination of the theories of Townſend, Reich, Darwin, Ruſh, and Wilſon. The author ſeems to be more a diſciple of Dr. Brown than of any of the other celebrated men whoſe doctrines he undertakes to examine. But our gratification in the peruſal of this pamphlet would have been far greater, if the induſtry and abilities of the author had been devoted to ſome pathological or practical inquiry more within the reach of experimental inveſtigation, and more acceſſible to the underſtandings of his readers.

"Practical Obſervations on Vaccination; or, Inoculation of the Cow-pock," by Dr. John REDMAN COXE, is an accurate and ſatisfactory exhibition of the chief parts of what has been hitherto aſcertained on this important ſubject. Dr. Coxe has taken laudable pains to extend the practice of vaccination in the United States. And, at preſent, the public conviction,

viction of its preferableneſs to the ſmall-pox is ſo prevalent as greatly to gratify the feelings of thoſe benevolent perſons who have ſtepped forth and exerted themſelves in its ſupport.

Mr. SABATIER's "Hints towards promoting the Health and Cleanlineſs of the city of New York," though not ſtrictly a medical performance, may properly be noticed under this head. The author conſiders *water* and *lime* as the two principal agents in the deſtruction and removal of noxious effluvia and filth. And he earneſtly calls the attention of the police of the city to common-ſewers, kennels in the ſtreets, drains above-ground from houſes, drains below ground from houſes, vaults, docks, lodging-houſes, burying-grounds, cleanſing the ſtreets, watering the ſtreets, and paving the ſtreets. There is ſo much good ſenſe, experience, and wiſdom exhibited in this brief performance, that we cannot withhold our tribute of praiſe, nor omit to recommend it to the peruſal and attention of the community.

Drs. CURRIE and CATHRALL's "Facts and Obſervations on the Yellow Fever," exhibit a train of arguments to eſtabliſh the contagiouſneſs and importation of the Yellow Fever.

LAW.

To Mr. MARTIN, of Newborn, in the State of North Carolina, the public are indebted for an Engliſh tranſlation of M. Pothier's "Treatiſe on Obligations, conſidered in a moral and legal view." The excellent reputation of this work, now ſo well ſettled by the almoſt unanimous opinion of lawyers, makes it neceſſary here to offer any obſervations on the ſubject.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR, one of the Judges in the Superior Court of Law and Equity, in the State of North Carolina, has preſented to the public a volume of "Caſes determined in that Court."

The Caſes here reported are, in general, ſuch as reſult from the mere practice of the Courts of that State, or are founded on the peculiar manners or municipal regulations of that portion of the American Republic. Little, therefore, is to be collected from them, that can be uſeful to the practiſing lawyers in other States of the Union. The reporter ſeems, however, to have diſcharged his duty in this work with a very laudable degree of diligence, attention, and judgment.

"The Hiſtory of Land-Tithes in Maſſachuſett's," by JAMES SULLIVAN, L. L. D. Attorney General of that Commonwealth, is a work of conſiderable importance, in the execution of which the author ſeems to have employed a good deal of induſtry and reſearch. After a "Prefatory Addreſs; or, Diſſertation on the Principles of the Common Law," the author proceeds to treat of the property of the Aborigines—of the acquired right of the Europeans, and their conveyances to the firſt ſettlers—of the laws which governed the lands when the Europeans transferred their right to the firſt ſettlers—of fee-ſimple eſtates, and then ſucceſſively of the various other kinds of eſtate, as underſtood and recognized by the Conſtitution of the State of Maſſachuſett's. And he concludes the work with ſome general obſervations on the principles of law and government in Maſſachuſett's, and in the government of the United States of America.

An American edition has lately appeared from a Philadelphia preſs, of "A Treatiſe of the Law relative to Merchant Ships and Seamen"; in four parts, by the Right Hon. CHARLES ABBOT, of the Inner Temple, Barriſter at Law, and ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons. This work is ſuppoſed juſtly to merit the approbation beſtowed upon it by the lawyers and merchants of Great Britain. The difference between the London and American editions conſiſts in the additions made to the latter, of the laws of the United States relative to the ſame ſubjects. Theſe are digeſted and arranged under the proper titles; and the value of the American edition is thereby conſiderably enhanced.

"American Precedents of Declarations," being chiefly intended for the uſe of profeſſional men in the New England States, will then be found a very convenient and uſeful work. But in other States, where a cloſer adherence to the common law forms of proceedings of the Engliſh courts is maintained, this collection can afford little or no aſſiſtance.

THEOLOGY, MORALS, SERMONS, &c.

Under this head it will be proper to mention "The Age of Revelation; or, the Age of Reaſon ſhown to be an Age of Infidelity," by ELIAS BENDINCT, L.L.D. This volume is intended as an anſwer to Mr. Paine's Age of Reaſon; the greater part of it having been written, as the author ſtates, ſoon after the appearance of that work in this country. We doubt whether Dr. Bendinct's performance has added any thing to the ſtrength or clearneſs of Divine Revelation. In all reſpects it

it ſeems to be much inferior to Biſhop Watſon's "Apology for the Bible."

Dr. DWIGHT'S "Pſalms of David" is a new edition of Dr. Watts's "Pſalms of David," imitated in the language of the New Teſtament, and applied to the Chriſtian uſe and worſhip. In this new edition, the Pſalms omitted by Dr. Watts are verſified, local paſſages are altered, and a number of Pſalms verſified anew, in proper metres. Much praiſe is due to Dr. Dwight, for the diligence, care and labour with which he ſeems to have executed this taſk, which was committed to him by the General Aſſociation of the State of Connecticut; but as a Poet he is undoubtedly very far inferior to Dr. Watts.

"Surpriſing Accounts of the Revival of Religion in the United States of America" is an anonymous performance, which principally relates to an extraordinary ſtir in religion, lately obſerved in ſome of the Eaſtern States, and ſtill more remarkably in the States of Kentucky and Tenneſſee. Theſe agitations appear to be exceedingly ſimilar to ſuch as commonly take place among the Methodiſts, and other ſects of religious people, who have only recently formed themſelves into a ſeparate denomination.

Mr. HEMPHILL'S "Diſcourſe on the Nature of Religious Faſting" contains nothing calculated to fix the attention of the reader. The topics are drawn out in a very tedious and diffuſe manner, and the ſtyle is greatly wanting in correctneſs and elegance.

Mr. DOBSON'S "Letters on the Exiſtence and Character of the Deity, and on the Moral State of Man" contain many judicious obſervations, calculated to do good, and to leave durable impreſſions on the minds of his readers.

Mr. SPRING'S "Sermon delivered before the Maſſachuſett's Miſſionary Society" is founded on a text from Rom. xi, 25. "Blindneſs in part is happened unto Iſrael until the fullneſs of the Gentiles be come in." From this paſſage of Holy Writ he deduces the following propoſitions as the ſubject of diſcourſe, viz. "It is God's purpoſe, in reclaiming the world, to make the converſion of the Gentiles the occaſion of the reſtoration of the Jews." In the diſcuſſion of this doctrine, Mr. Spring firſt elucidates the general truth conveyed by the propoſition; ſecondly, points out the courſe of Divine Providence by which this gracious deſign may be ſuppoſed to be effected; and, thirdly, makes ſome appropriate inferences and reflections.

"A Paraphraſe on Eight Chapters of the Prophecy of Iſaiah, wherein it is attempted to expreſs the Senſe of the Prophet in proper Engliſh Style," is an anonymous performance. Like Mr. GILPIN, in his "Expoſition of the New Teſtament," the author attempts to explain the ſacred text, by expreſſing what he ſuppoſes to be its meaning in his own words, and with nearly as much brevity as in the original.

Mr. LINN'S "Diſcourſe, occaſioned by the Death of the Rev. John Ewing, D. D. late Senior Paſtor of the firſt Preſbyterian Congregation of the City of Philadelphia, and Provoſt of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania," is a becoming tribute of reſpect to the memory of his departed friend and co-paſtor. Dr. Ewing was greatly diſtinguiſhed for the extent and variety of his learned acquirements, and, for nearly half a century, had held an elevated rank among the ſcientific ornaments of America.

"Negro Slavery Unjuſtifiable: a Diſcourſe, by ALEXANDER M'LEOD, A. M. Paſtor of the Reformed Preſbyterian Congregation in the City of New York." The ſubject of domeſtic ſlavery is one of the moſt intereſting that can engage the attention of the politician, the moraliſt, or the Chriſtian. Mr. M. treats this ſubject in an ingenious, comprehenſive, and forcible, manner. The plan which the author purſues is, 1. To ſhew that the practice of buying, holding, or ſelling, our unoffending fellow-creatures, as ſlaves, is immoral. 2. To anſwer objections to this propoſition. And, 3. To make a practical improvement of it. Theſe ſeveral departments of the ſubject are ably, and, for the moſt part, ſatisfactorily diſcuſſed.

A multitude of other ſermons have appeared in various parts of the United States, during the period of this Review. Such compoſitions, indeed, are by far the moſt numerous and accumulated of all that iſſue from the preſſes of America; but moſt of them have a local and temporary object, or are drawn up in that trite and common place-manner which can never be expected to excite any intereſt in the public.

MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

The fifth volume of the "Tranſactions of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Uſeful Knowledge," gives renewed proofs of the

diligence, learning, and perſeverance, of that reſpectable aſſociation, which was inſtituted earlier, has been more active, and has preſented to the public a greater profuſion of rich and valuable fruits, than any of its ſiſter-aſſociations for ſimilar purpoſes in the United States.

In the volume before us we find a great number of important and curious papers. Among the more important, we obſerve ſeveral on different ſubjects of chemiſtry from Dr. Prieſtley; ſeveral aſtronomical ones from Mr. Ellicott, and others; a conſiderable number on various points of natural hiſtory by Dr. Williamſon, Mr. B. H. Latrobe, Monſ. Dupont de Nemours, Monſ. Baudry des Lozieres, and Profeſſor Barton.

Mr. HARE'S "Memoir on the Supply and Application of the Blow-pipe," is a publication of real merit. The great utility of the Blow pipe, and the important purpoſes to which it may be applied, are well known to the artiſt and chemiſt. Inſtead of uſing the mouth or foot, Mr. Hare has contrived a machine which propels the air by the preſſure of a column of water, and is denominated the "Hydroſtatic Blow pipe." The greater part of the Memoir is employed in deſcribing this machine, and explaining its application. Theſe explanations cannot be underſtood without a reference to the engraving which accompanies the Memoir.

EDUCATION.

Mr. ALDEN'S "Introduction to Spelling and Reading" in 2 vols. is a reſpectable elementary performance, and affords many proofs of the compiler's diligence, attention, and judgment.

Mr. SMITH'S "New Hampſhire Latin Grammar" can ſcarcely be ſaid to have been demanded, on account either of the paucity or the faults of preceding publications. The preſent, however, may be properly recommended as a judicious, perſpicuous, and uſeful compilation, and well calculated to facilitate the acquiſition of the Latin language.

The "Key to the Engliſh Language; or, a Spelling, Parſing, Derivative, and Defining, Dictionary; ſelected from the moſt approved Authors," by Mr. WOODBRIDGE, is one of the numerous compilations which we meet at the preſent day, which, without attempting any improvement, only add to a load already too grievous for the public to bear.

Mr. NOAH WEBSTER'S "Elements of uſeful Knowledge, vol. 1, containing an Hiſtorical and Geographical Account of the United States," is extremely well adapted to bring young perſons acquainted with a great number of important objects, which heretofore have been too much neglected in courſes of education. The plan Mr. W. has formed entitles him to much credit; and the materials requiſite for carrying it into effect are abundant and excellent. The ſelection and combination of them demand only that exerciſe of judgment, diligence, and taſte, of which Mr. W. has given the public reiterated proofs.

AGRICULTURE.

"The great Error of American Agriculture expoſed, and Hints for Improvement ſuggeſted," by Mr. THOMAS MOORE, is a ſenſible work, abounding in practical remarks, and offering the reſults of long and extenſive experience. The principal improvements which the author urges, are *deep ploughing*, ſaving of timber in the clearing of wood lands, a better mode of tilling maize than what is generally practiſed, a more economical plan of feeding cattle, more attention to a proper rotation of crops, the beſt modes of obtaining manure, &c. &c.

"Communications on different Subjects; addreſſed to the Bahama Agricultural Society," reflect much credit on the active, patriotic gentlemen who compoſe that aſſociation. The exertions they are making to introduce a more regular preciſe ſyſtem of huſbandry, and particularly their zeal to enrich their iſlands, by naturalizing a great number of valuable exotics, cannot be too highly praiſed.

It is chiefly on account of its agricultural notices, that we are led to mention Mr. HALL'S "Brief Hiſtory of the Miſſiſſippi Territory," in which he gives an inſtructive account of the various and valuable productions of that fertile diſtrict of country, which is likely ſoon to become one of the moſt pleaſant and highly-cultivated parts of the United States.

Mr. SIBBALD'S "Notes and Obſervations on the Pine-lands of Georgia," exhibit, in a ſtriking point of view, the incalculable reſources of that State for the culture of cotton; eſpecially when their pine-lands, formerly conſidered as worthleſs, or nearly ſo, but now found to be remarkably adapted to the raiſing of cotton, ſhall have been generally applied to that purpoſe.

GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, &c.

Conſidering the great improvements in the ſcience of Geography which modern times exhibit, we cannot highly commend Dr. MORSE'S "American Univerſal

ſal Geography," of which a fourth edition has lately appeared. That it contains a large maſs of valuable information concerning America, muſt be admitted; but that a conſiderable proportion of this is much more crude, inaccurate, and indefinite, than it ought to be at the preſent day, is equally undeniable.

Mr. HUMPHREYS's "Reports to Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy, on the Subject of Docks, and Remarks relative to the Ports and Harbours of the Eaſtern States," contain a large aſſemblage of facts and ſtatements, which ſeem to have been compiled with much labour and reſearch, and, we doubt not, will prove a very valuable document in the hands of all who are led, either by duty or curioſity, to make inquiries on this ſubject.

"The Hiſtory of Cambridge," (Maſſachuſetts) by Mr. HOLMES, is chiefly entitled to notice on account of his topographical deſcription of that town, which is minute and ſatisfactory, and of ſome ſtatiſtical details which are not undeſerving of attention.

POETRY.

The Muſes hitherto do not ſeem to be diſpoſed to take up a reſidence in America. It is, indeed, ſomewhat ſurpriſing, that, in that quarter of the world, no traces ſhould yet have been diſcovered of thoſe bold, lofty, and inventive, powers, which are eſſential to the conſtitution of genius in metrical compoſition. The beſt ſpecimens of American poetry we have yet ſeen can only be conſidered as ſucceſsful *imitations* of ſome of the reſpectable writers of the old world.

Mr. M'KINNON's "Deſcriptive Poems" contain ſome things which deſerve to be regarded with a favorable eye; but, on the other hand, the blemiſhes are numerous, and ſome of them ſuch as ought not to have been permitted to fall from a writer whoſe profeſſed object is chiefly to pleaſe.

We fear the general charge of deficiency of *genius* in American poetry will not be cancelled by Mr. LINN's "Powers of Genius," a ſecond edition of which has lately appeared. Nor do we find that the want of this quality is compenſated by any remarkable harmony of verſification, or by any thing excellent in the notes, which are pretty thickly ſtrewed throughout the Poem. In the extenſive range of proſe, the diſappointed votaries of the Muſes may have ample opportunities of indemnifying the public as well as themſelves.

END OF THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME.

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